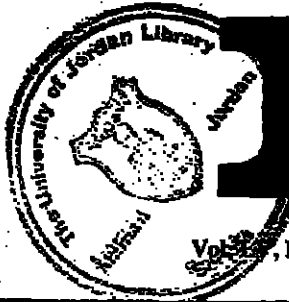


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## THE GREAT DIVIDE

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## BIG POWER PLAY



## MAGAZINE PAGE A IN THE CANNES



## STUDENTS UP IN ARMS

Page 9



Page 5

## THE FIRST DOMINO

# Settlers discuss 'retaliation'

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**  
**Post Defence Reporter**

**EILON MOREH.** — Extremist settlers were to meet late last night to discuss retaliation for the murder of eight-year-old Rami Haba, a crime that was seen here as the most despicable terrorist act in the nearly 20 years of Israeli rule in the West Bank.

The settlers' leaders were clearly trying to restrain their men in an effort to repair the damage done to their image when Gush Emunim's Secretary-General Daniella Weiss went on a rampage in Kalkilya after a petrolbomb attack on an Israeli vehicle.

But the reaction of most settlers last night was genuine horror over the murder of the defenceless child.

By last night very little was clear

about the circumstances of Rami's death. He had been seen riding a friend's bicycle at 5:30 - 6:00 Wednesday evening.

His parents, Nissim and Ruti Haba, returned to Eilon Moreh at 10 p.m. and when they did not find him they asked their neighbours over the settlement's public address system if Rami was with them. When none of the neighbours responded positively, a search was ordered.

The men broke up into teams and summoned help from other settlements in the area. The 300 settlers who participated in the effort, were joined by the IDF after midnight.

At about 4:30 yesterday morning

an eight-member team searching a slope east of Eilon Moreh found the cave in which Rami's body was hidden.

Ya'acov Meidani was sent to check it. He beamed his flashlight inside and saw the body.

Shimon Mor, head of security in the settlement, said the body was placed deep inside the cave next to a bloodstained stone with sharp edges. It had been used to smash Rami's skull.

Last night it was still unclear how Rami had reached the cave. Settlers were convinced that Arabs had kidnapped him in the settlement, dragged him down the rocky slope and

into the cave and murdered him. They noted that the bike was found thrown among rocks near a building at the edge of Eilon Moreh.

A military source said he did not believe anyone would dare kidnap a boy from a settlement in broad daylight.

The source noted that the children regularly play in the area and suggested Rami may have left the settlement, perhaps using a short cut to the nearby industrial park, and had

been kidnapped on the way.

Rami was apparently murdered between 10 p.m. and midnight. Some settlers speculated that the terrorists may have panicked when they heard the loudspeakers calling for the search — and killed the boy then.

A reporter who saw the rock that was apparently used in the murder said he believed that two hands were needed to lift it.

After the discovery of the corpse, Rami's father sensed that his neighbours were hiding the truth from him and demanded to see the body. A military doctor advised him not to.

When the father persisted, the

doctor offered to administer sedation first — but the father told the doctor he was strong enough. He stood in front of the ambulance to stop it from pulling away. Finally he saw the body and was later seen led to a car where he held his head in his hands and wept.

Later, dogs were brought to the scene and traced a scent to the nearby village of Deir al-Hattab. But military and police sources said that this proved nothing, since the cave had been used by local shepherds.

Nevertheless, Deir al-Hattab and two neighbouring villages, Azmut and Salem, were placed under curfew.

Only several days ago, Rami's father finished fixing up the cemetery at Karmi Shomron. "The last grave I dug — was for my son," he lamented.

At about 9 a.m. Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron arrived and visited the cave.

Shomron met with the settlers' leaders at a closed meeting held last night in Eilon Moreh's synagogue. One told him that settlers still opposed the erection of a fence around Eilon Moreh and that the army should help them keep Arab shepherds at a safe distance.

Another leader, Gershon Masika, complained that the army's attitude had eroded settlers' ability to deter terror attacks.

"At one time the Arabs knew that every settler was armed but some

Reaction, page 2



Rami Haba's grandmother holds a photograph of the murdered boy. To the right sits the boy's father and in between them is MK Geula Cohen. (Rahmim Israeli)

## Murphy to discuss conference with Soviets next month

# U.S. pushing peace parley

**By WOLF BLITZER**  
**Jerusalem Post Correspondent**

**WASHINGTON.** — The U.S. and the Soviet Union will open high-level discussions next month on the convening of an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, who will head the American delegation, told reporters yesterday that the Soviet side will be led by Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, the Foreign Ministry's top expert on the Middle East.

Murphy said the discussions will take place in a third-country, but refused to name it. Other sources said the talks are likely to be held in Paris.

Similar U.S.-Soviet discussions on the Middle East between Murphy and Polyakov have taken place in recent years in Vienna and Stockholm.

Murphy, at a State Department briefing, said that the U.S. was determined to pursue efforts to promote the Arab-Israeli peace process at an international conference. He insisted that significant progress had recently been achieved, although he acknowledged that serious procedural problems remain to be resolved.

"A number of questions still remain to be resolved," he said. "We don't stand before you with a deal."

But the thrust of his remarks clearly tended to underline the Reagan administration's strong tilt in favour of the position adopted by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres as opposed to that of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Asked about this apparent tilt, the State Department's top expert on the Middle East said only that the U.S. was tilting "in favour of peace."

Murphy refused to be drawn into the domestic Israeli political debate over an international conference.

But he insisted that the U.S. will not be deterred by the domestic crisis in Israel. "We have our policy and we will continue to work at it," he said.

And for the first time from the U.S. side, Murphy also spelled out some of the progress that recently has been made in getting an international meeting off the ground.

Clearly referring to Israel and Jordan, Murphy noted that both sides now agree that any negotiations should be direct and bilateral in "geographical committees," even if held under an international umbrella.

He said both sides also agree that the international participants should not be allowed to either veto or impose any settlements.

In addition, he added, both sides agree that

Palestinian representatives would participate but only as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and that all Palestinian participants would have to accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and "to renounce terrorism and violence."

Asked about a Soviet role in the negotiations, Murphy suggested that the Soviets would first have to demonstrate a "constructive" approach.

As evidence of such a Soviet shift, he suggested that the Kremlin re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel; allow more Soviet Jews the right to emigrate; work to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war; and help to resolve the civil war in Lebanon.

Peres, during his recent U.S. visit, repeatedly urged the U.S. to open a high-level dialogue with the Soviets on the terms for an international conference. The Americans have now clearly accepted that request even though they remain very gloomy about the overall prospects for success, given the intense debate in Israel.

When a reporter yesterday reminded Murphy that he had only a few months ago glossed over the debate between Shamir and Peres as "differences in nuance and style," the Assistant Secretary jokingly replied that it "all depends on how you define nuance and style."

## Pickering blasts 'harsh measures'

**By BENNY MORRIS**  
**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**

**U.S. Ambassador to Israel** Thomas Pickering yesterday condemned Israel's "harsh measures" in the territories. He also expressed American concern at the current cycle of bloodletting that has claimed 15 Arab and Jewish lives in the West Bank and Gaza since December 4.

Pickering referred to Wednesday's murder of eight-year-old Rami Haba from Eilon Moreh as the latest in the series of violent events.

Speaking bluntly at the Hebrew University's Senate Hall, Pickering said the U.S. was "deeply opposed" to Israel's "harsh measures" in the territories, singling out "deportations, administrative detentions and the destruction or sealing of houses, particularly...without due process...trial...[or] proofs [of guilt]."

He said there was "growing frustration"

among the territories' Arab inhabitants.

Pickering repeatedly criticized Israel's "settlement activity" in the territories as "counter-productive" and "an obstacle to peace."

Answering a question on the international conference issue, Pickering reaffirmed America's commitment to Foreign Minister Peres's initiative. He said the U.S. hoped the government of Israel would eventually agree to the understandings already reached on the convening of the conference, or to similar understandings in order "to get to direct talks."

Pickering described the agreements reached thus far as "an encouraging convergence of views" on the conference. He included among these agreement on direct talks between the parties in bilateral committees; on a conference plenum

without powers to impose solutions; on the need for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; on a settlement based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and on a renunciation of violence; and on the possibility of withdrawal from the conference should its initial groundrules be violated during the parley.

Pickering said that "more work" had to be done on the issue of Soviet participation and on the nature of Palestinian representation. While not explicitly ruling out PLO participation in the conference, Pickering noted that since the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers a month ago, the PLO has pursued "a harder line," leading to friction with Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

He expressed the hope that, in the absence of PLO acceptance of 242 and 338 and in view of its failure to

(Continued on Page 3)

## Kimche before U.S. jury

**By WOLF BLITZER**  
**Jerusalem Post Correspondent**

**WASHINGTON.** — The former director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, is expected to appear today before a secret U.S. grand jury investigating the Iran-Contra arms affair.

But Israeli officials in Washington said that Kimche will refuse to testify about his role in the 1985 transfer of Israeli arms to Iran which was done in the hope of winning the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

Kimche, who has since retired from the Foreign Ministry and is today a private businessman, was subpoenaed on Wednesday in New York on orders from the U.S. independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, who is investigating the affair.

The subpoena stipulated that Kimche would have to appear today before the grand jury.

Upon learning of the subpoena, Israel Ambassador in Washington Meir Rosenzweig filed a stiff complaint with the State Department. He noted that Kimche had been involved in the Iran-Contra affair as an official of the Israeli government and not as a private citizen.

The Israeli complaint also said that Israel had agreed to cooperate in the various U.S. investigations, but only in the form of written responses to official U.S. questions. Earlier this month, the Israeli government submitted to the U.S. investigators a lengthy chronology of the Israeli role.

This procedure was worked out

(Continued on Back Page)

## Shamir appoints team to probe Shin Bet

**By MENACHEM SHALEV**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir** yesterday appointed former State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunkin and former Mossad chief Zvi Zamir as an inquiry team to probe the "judicial, organizational and operational" aspects of Shin Bet (General Security Services) investigations.

The appointment follows weeks of deliberations between the Shin Bet and government lawyers on Izat Nafsu's Supreme Court appeal, and was approved by senior ministers on Wednesday.

The Shin Bet had demanded that such a team be established to preempt a possible Supreme Court

order to initiate criminal proceedings against Nafsu's Shin Bet investigators, who had apparently employed illegal interrogation techniques and committed perjury in the former IDF officers case.

The Shin Bet has declared that the illegal techniques are part and parcel of Shin Bet policy, and that its operatives have been lying about them to the courts for 20 years.

But senior legal sources said last night that if the Shin Bet had wanted to offset a possible order to launch criminal proceedings, they have missed the mark. The team established yesterday has no legal significance, the sources said, adding that "anyone can appoint a committee."

## Nissim: More budget cuts if Lavi approved

**By AVI TEMKIN**  
**Post Economic Reporter**

**Finance Minister Moshe Nissim** is to demand that the cabinet decide on a new round of budget cuts if it decides to go ahead with the Lavi fighter plane project.

Nissim said yesterday that any funds for the Lavi will have to come from existing allocations, especially those for defence, "he said."

The finance minister visited the Israel Aircraft Industries plant yesterday the day after the cabinet started discussing the future of the Lavi project. But Nissim has not yet stated his opinion, and said yesterday that he would remain silent until he was sure he had all the relevant facts.

## A day of anguish in Samaria

**By ROBERT ROSENBERG**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**AZMUT.** — The men of this Arab village near Eilon Moreh, who had left for work by the time the army arrived to begin the search for the killer, sat in a field of chopped straw, far from any shade.

A soldier was posted at each corner of the field.

One by one, each of the village men was taken to a far corner of the field.

All this could only be seen from a great distance, through a long camera lens brought by one of the photographers.

The army had taken up a position on the dirt road leading to the village. Soldiers sat in small groups in the shade of olive trees. Others — drivers for senior commanders — sat in the cars listening to music and gossiping. In the tents, the maps showed areas searched already and

those still to be combed.

Several kilometres away, four young men from Eilon Moreh stood outside the cave where the boy's body had been found. They were like guides at a holy site, explaining to small groups of professional "tourists" — journalists — what had happened. Nobody, of course, knew exactly what had happened.

The rumours were more emotionally effective than the small bits of definite information available from the army spokesman.

The guides spoke as if they knew precisely, but when asked if they had seen the body, seen the bloody rock, seen any of the things they described, each would say: "No, but I heard from somebody who did."

On top of the mountain, the small parking lot outside the Eilon Moreh synagogue, post office, grocery store and community council building was crowded with the cars of journalists, politicians and a few senior commanders. The family didn't want to talk, but the dead boy's brothers displayed his photograph for the tabloid photographers.

Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira was the only minister in sight. Since he was travelling in the territories, he had a bodyguard.

The funeral is at five and we expect people from all over the country," said Gush Emunim activist Yael Bin-Nun.

"Not just from the settlements?" asked somebody in the parking lot.

"A Jewish child from Eilon Moreh is the same as a Jewish child from anywhere else," said Bin-Nun.

Some of the settlers spoke about decking in flags all the cars in the convoy to the Karmi Shomron cemetery. The convoy would go through Nabulus. Two officers spoke quietly about security arrangements for the convoy. They debated whether to lay on a curfew in Nabulus. The decision would be for the OC Central Command Amram Mitza to make.

Meanwhile, the sunlight fell straight down, killing shadows, making everything pale. On the other side of the settlement, Air Force jets practised in a valley below the settlement. Children watched from a hill-top field as planes swooped past at eye level or lower, blasting the deliberately silent tension.

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## Poll: Labour still in front

**By HANOCH AND RAFI SMITH**

During the past month of political turbulence, the Labour Party held on to 41 per cent of the vote, while the Likud's support rose to 27 per cent, according to a poll taken by the Smith Research Centre during May 11-18.

The poll, commissioned by *The Jerusalem Post*, covered 1,200 Jewish voters throughout the country. It showed a large increase in the number of voters who had switched from Labour to Likud.

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## Indian town under indefinite curfew

## 100 die in Hindu-Moslem riots

MEERUT (AFP). — Some 100 people have died in fighting between Hindus and Moslems in this northern Indian town which spilled over into its fourth day yesterday as the army fired on rioters, senior military sources said here.

Authorities in Meerut, some 480 km northeast of New Delhi, ordered an indefinite curfew over a wider area after the rioting spread, official sources said, while army soldiers and paramilitary troops patrolled to try to enforce order.

The official toll was 26 dead, but other official sources admitted the true figure was far higher. Military sources said 36 people died in the first rioting Monday and since then another 25 corpses have been taken to hospitals.

A number of bodies had also been recovered from narrow alleys where much of the worst rioting has occurred, and where security forces have seldom ventured after being attacked from rooftops and religious shrines, they said.

Six people died in rioting Wednesday, officials said, and more died yesterday when soldiers opened fire on a violent mob, the military sources added.

The military figures were described as a realistic estimate. Corpses had been taken to several

different places and there was no centralized count. Local reporters said the official figures were low because of chaos in the severely-strained administration and fears of fanning further violence.

Meanwhile, the toll in Hindu-Moslem rioting in the western city of Broach rose to six with one victim dying in hospital, the Press Trust of India said.

Two persons have also died in clashes in the capital New Delhi, where an indefinite curfew clamped on Moslem quarters late Tuesday was relaxed for two hours yesterday. The curfew was also relaxed briefly in Broach, and both cities were said to be calm.

Meerut District Magistrate R.S. Kaushik said yesterday that seven of the nine police station areas in this town of over 500,000 people had been affected by the rioting. More than 250 shops and houses have been burnt and witnesses said even women and children had joined in the orgy of violence which erupted late Monday after a gang of Moslems allegedly murdered a Hindu bank employee here. Countless vehicles have been set ablaze.

Nearly 400 people have been arrested on riot charges so far, and although the official injury list numbers 40 people, military sources said nearly 200 had been hurt.

Army troops have taken control of 60 areas identified as sensitive. Five army battalions have been drafted to Meerut along with about 35 companies of paramilitary troops, boosting the number of security forces to about 9,000.

District Magistrate Kaushik said there were no plans to withdraw the army. He added that people had not responded to a government order to surrender the 3,000 licensed weapons held by residents. Only two illegal weapons had been turned in.

Police here said the rioting had been limited until a local Moslem leader announced from a mosque that Islam was in danger and urged the faithful on to the streets to defend their religion.

The Uttar Pradesh government, controlled by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, has put security forces throughout the sensitive state on a maximum security alert in anticipation that the riots would spread. The country's most populous state with more than 120 million people, it is roughly 60 per cent Hindu.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

## Soviets warn U.S. over naval intrusion

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union yesterday said a U.S. navy cruiser had intruded twice into its territorial waters this week and warned Washington this could have "very serious consequences."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitskykh told reporters the nuclear-powered Arkansas entered Soviet waters near Avacha Bay on the Far Eastern peninsula of Kamchatka on May 17 and 21 in a "premeditated and provocative" violation of Soviet law.

"The American side was told that such violations could have very serious consequences, all responsibility for which would be squarely on the U.S.," the spokesman said.

## Spywriter sees Gorbachev 'most interesting' leader

MOSCOW (Reuters). — British spy novelist John le Carré, on his first Soviet visit, has described Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev as the world's most interesting figure, the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* said yesterday.

The weekly asked le Carré why he came on a two-week visit to the Soviet Union, the home of the KGB agents that his fictional British spy-master-hero George Smiley tries to outwit.

"I came in order to form my own opinion about your country, to broaden my knowledge and better understand the Soviet Union, especially in this remarkable time," he was quoted as saying. "I share the opinion of many knowledgeable people in the West who consider we are witnessing the beginning of a very exciting period," le Carré added. "Mr. Gorbachev is today the most interesting figure in international life."

## Seoul denies Israel to open trade office

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Korea yesterday denied reports it had agreed to the opening of an Israeli trade office in Seoul.

A foreign ministry spokesman here told reporters Tamir had raised the issue during his Seoul visit last week.

"But my government has reached no agreement (with him) on the establishment of a trade office," he said. Other ministry officials said Seoul had no plans to open an Israeli trade office in the foreseeable future.

## Androgyne gives birth

BEIJING (AFP). — An androgyne Chinese person, born with both male and female sexual organs, has given birth to a baby girl, the *People's Daily* said yesterday.

The mother, a peasant in central Hubei Province, became a real woman "after her male sexual organs were removed in an operation two years ago, the official party paper said.

The 30-year-old woman, China's first androgyne case to be reported in years, gave birth to her daughter in September, the newspaper said.

## Space station docking

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet cargo spacecraft Progress-30 docked with the manned Mir space station in earth orbit yesterday.

Tass reported that Mir's two crewmen helped with the docking operation, which brought the space station more fuel, food, water, various equipment and mail.

## White to hang for 'necklace' murder

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). — The first white South African to murder a black person by the "necklace" method, in which a petrol-soaked fire is ignited around the victim's neck, was sentenced to death by the Pretoria supreme court.

The "necklace" is usually used by black militants against those who they accuse of collaborating with the apartheid system of racial segregation.

The white murderer, Henry Burt, will hang for necklacing a black police sergeant, Jacob Ndumande, whose charred body was found at the side of a road near Pretoria on June 6 last year.

Judge W.J. Human, passing sentence Wednesday, said it was obvious that Burt had committed the crime to create the impression that Sgt. Ndumande had been murdered by black people.

Burt said he was innocent, and had been convicted of a crime he did not commit.

Police here yesterday said a clinic established by black activist Winnie Mandela was gutted by fire, and that arson was suspected.

The clinic is located in the Orange Free State province township of Brandfort, to which Mrs. Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was banished from 1977 to 1985. She returned to her home in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, in early 1986.

## PICKERING

(Continued from Page One) renounce terrorism. Palestinians could be found who would participate in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to a conference.

Pickering noted that Israel's government was now "grappling" with whether, and how, to support the conference initiative. Both the Likud and Labour's views on the subject were being presented to Washington.

"We do not wish to be, and will not become embroiled" in the domestic Israeli dispute, said Pickering.

The U.S., he said, had in recent weeks drawn "a careful line" between presenting U.S. views on the subject and trying to influence Israel about what to do. He noted that some of America's Israeli "friends" were arguing that the U.S. was "not saying enough" while other "friends" were arguing that the U.S. was saying too much.

Reuters adds from New York: Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger expressed serious doubts yesterday about the wisdom of convening a multi-national Middle East peace conference.

Speaking to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Kissinger cited the preoccupied Reagan administration's brief remaining tenure as a main reason for not pursuing the idea of a peace conference.

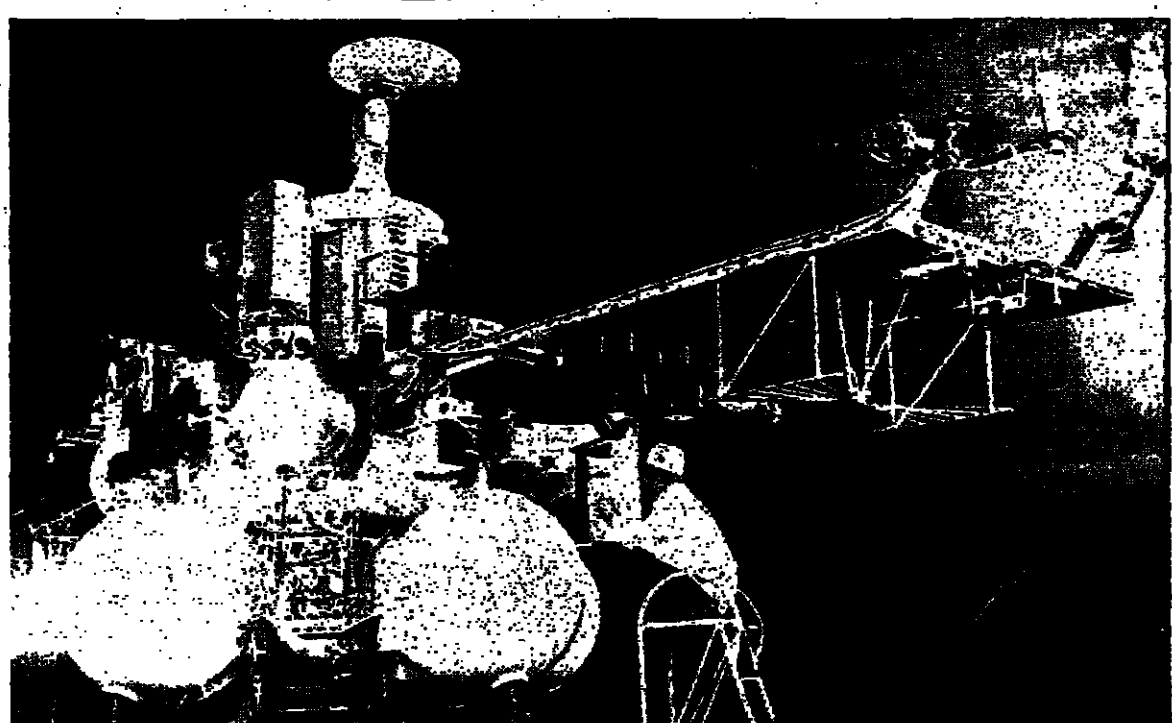
"If there is anything certain in this world, it is that the conference will be deadlocked, so that this administration will not be the one that makes the ultimate decisions as to the conduct of the conference," he said.

Menuchem Shalev adds: Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that the proposed conference was "far less dangerous" than the one agreed to by Kissinger in 1973. "I respect Kissinger," said Peres, "but one doesn't always have to accept his opinions. I am sure that if he knew the details, he would be an enthusiastic supporter."

MK Simha Dinitz, who was ambassador to the U.S. at the time of the Kissinger-negotiated 1973-74 disengagement agreements, said that "when we were on the opposite side, Kissinger tried to persuade us how essential the conference was. We didn't succeed then in extracting the kind of guarantees from the U.S. which we have now," Dinitz said.

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## Local chiefs back Fiji coup leader

SUVA. — Backed by Fiji's paramount chiefs, coup leader Lt.-Col. Sitiveni Rabuka tightened his grip on power yesterday. Fijians danced in the streets and ethnic Indians remained behind locked doors.

The Great Council of Chiefs met for the second straight day. Although it did not announce a solution to the governmental crisis that began May 14, when Rabuka and his soldiers stormed parliament and arrested the month-old elected government, army spokesman Lt. Eroni Volavola said a compromise was almost complete. He said that it would establish Rabuka as the nation's leader, at least until elections are held "in 5½ to six months."

Volavola said the chiefs would convene again today to announce their decisions, and Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who has opposed the coup, agreed to swear in a Council of Ministers under Rabuka.

Volavola said Ganilau will also appoint an advisory council to re-

view the constitution, and that the advisory panel also will be chaired by Rabuka.

Rabuka has espoused a policy of "Fiji for Fijians" and demanded a new constitution guaranteeing that political power remains in the hands of ethnic Fijians. The government of deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra was dominated by Indians, who slightly outnumber the Fijians. The coup leader said earlier yesterday on state-run radio that the chiefs were considering breaking Fiji's largely ceremonial link with the British Crown, its former colonial ruler, and making the nation a republic. There was no word on the chief's decision.

Rabuka, 38, a former captain of the national rugby team and veteran of the Fijian battalion with Unifil, the international peacekeeping force in the Middle East, was cheered by the crowd of about 3,000 as he left the chief's meeting hall yesterday to visit Ganilau. He was heavily guarded by soldiers and plainclothes security agents.

## 3 Arabs convicted for terror acts in Vienna, Rome

VIENNA. — Two Palestinians responsible for the December 1985 Vienna Airport massacre received life sentences yesterday in a Vienna court, while in Rome, another Palestinian was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for firing an anti-tank rocket at the Jordanian embassy in Rome.

Tawfik Ben Shaouli, 27, and Mongi Ben Saadawi, 28, members of Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Army, told the Viennese court they were soldiers fighting a just cause. The third man involved in the attack, Abdel Aziz Merzoughi, was killed by police in the shootout. The attack killed 3 people and wounded 29.

Hussein Shadeh Mohammed, 23, was convicted for the April 1985 attack in Rome which damaged an apartment on the fourth floor of the embassy building.

An anonymous telephone caller claimed responsibility for this attack on behalf of the Black September terrorist group. (AFP, AP)

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## Orders to shoot 'at any threat'

## U.S. navy in Gulf on increased alert

MANAMA, Bahrain. — Since the deadly missile attack on the USS Stark, other American warships patrolling the Gulf have been on increased alert, with orders to fire on any aircraft or gunboat that appears to be threatening to attack.

"Any pilot who comes in and doesn't tell the boys who he is, is likely to get a dusty answer," Maj. Bob Elliott, a spokesman for the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, said in a telephone interview yesterday.

"This is not a healthy area for unidentified aircraft."

Even so, the vessels of four foreign navies patrolling the Gulf — three British, two Soviets and two French besides the U.S. squadron — remain vulnerable to attacks such as last Sunday's, in which a water-skimming Exocet missile fired by an Iraqi jet fighter slammed broadside into the American missile frigate, USS Stark, killing 37 crewmen.

In Washington Wednesday night, the Pentagon said an unexploded Iraqi Exocet warhead was found in the damaged area of the Stark and was disarmed and removed from the ship.

President Reagan yesterday reiterated his pledge to maintain U.S. protection of shipping lanes in the "particularly volatile" Gulf despite the attack on the Stark.

"This week we were given a grim reminder of the human cost of our national security," Reagan said, but "as we grieve the loss of our brave sons, let no one doubt our resolve to protect our vital interests in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else."

U.S. Navy investigators arrived in Bahrain Wednesday to begin an inquiry, expected to focus on why the Stark did not use its sophisticated on-board defences to thwart the attack, which Iraq says was a mistake.

The Stark was one of seven U.S. warships assigned to the Gulf, a conduit for about a fifth of the non-communist world's oil and a theatre of the 6½-year Iran-Iraq war.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has called on Baghdad to produce the Iraqi pilot who attacked the Stark, saying the pilot "apparently didn't care enough to find out what ship he was shooting at."

The pilot, Weinberger said, should "detail the events leading to the missile firing or firings, because we still don't know all the facts."

Weinberger, addressing about 1,000 people at a Defence Industry dinner, said the incident should not deter the U.S. from further involvement in the Gulf. "We cannot shrink from these global responsibilities even in the face of death," he said.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said his country will offer compensation to the families of the American sailors killed in the attack.

Asked in a television interview from Washington Wednesday night whether Iraq would pay compensation to the families of the 37 victims, Aziz said, "I can say that we are prepared to do that. We will respect our obligations in this respect."

The U.S. has also asked to be compensated for extensive damage to the frigate.

But Aziz was not asked, and did not say, whether Iraq was also ready to make such a payment.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate yesterday overwhelmingly voted to stop the Reagan Administration implementing a scheme to protect Kuwaiti tankers until it submits a full security plan for U.S. and allied forces in the Gulf region.

Sensors voted 91 to 5 to require a full report in both classified and unclassified form before the U.S. implements an agreement with Kuwait to put U.S. flags on Kuwaiti tankers carrying oil and to escort them through the region.

The administration currently is mooting a plan to make 11 Kuwaiti tankers into U.S. flag ships so the U.S. could respond to any attacks from Iran which has been firing on tankers during its prolonged war with Iraq. (AP, Reuters)

## Waldheim knew of deported Jews, says Salzburg professor

VIENNA (Reuters). — A history professor said yesterday that Austrian President Kurt Waldheim must have known about the deportation of Jews while serving in a German army unit during World War II.

Gerhard Botz, a professor at Salzburg University, told a news conference: "Waldheim's headquarters was a not unimportant part of the Nazi war machine.... He must have known of the Jewish deportations."

Waldheim, who was last month barred from visiting the U.S. as a private citizen because of suspicion about his war record, has repeatedly denied knowing about the deportation of Jews to concentration camps.

In a television address on Tuesday, Waldheim said he had "certainly no part" in atrocities by the German army, in which he served after Germany annexed Austria in 1938.

But Botz, who is working on a book about the Waldheim case, said the army unit in which Waldheim had served had given orders for Jews from various Greek islands to be deported.

He produced documents on Waldheim's military duties which he said

proved the former UN chief must have known about the deportations and said he had strong evidence Waldheim was involved in the mistreatment of allied prisoners.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said yesterday that Austrians were dismayed and upset by the U.S. ban because of an impression that it indicted Austrians generally.

In a television interview, Vranitzky said there has been no proof that Waldheim had been personally and directly committed to Nazi actions even though he was attached to the German army.

When asked if he believed Waldheim should resign, Vranitzky said: "This, of course, would be his own decision in the first place. But I don't think we have arrived at the status where we are discussing anything like that."

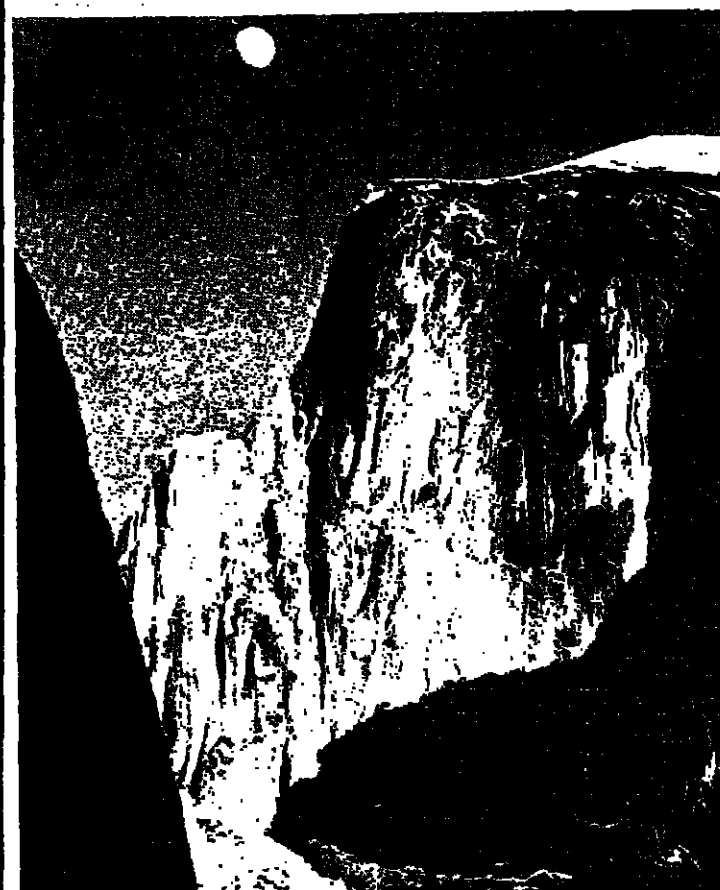
Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday affirmed that Waldheim is still banned from the U.S.

Speaking after a meeting with Vranitzky, Shultz said, "We have examined the evidence. We find the case totally convincing that that (decision) stands."



## HAIFA MUSEUM

26 Shabbetai Levy St., Haifa. Tel. 523255



## Exhibition of Photographs

by the prominent American photographer

## ANSEL ADAMS

to be opened by the American Ambassador,

Mr. Thomas Pickering,

in the presence of the Mayor of Haifa,

Mr. Arie Gurel

on Saturday, May 23, at 7 p.m.

The exhibition is organized by the Friends of Photography, Carmel, California and shown within the framework of the San Francisco — Haifa Sister City Cultural Exchange.

07151-21-02



## Baram's post-mortem on futile politicking

## Majority seen for 'Who is a Jew'

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Post Political Reporter

The "Who is a Jew" bill stands a good chance of getting a Knesset majority in the near future, Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram said yesterday.

Baram issued his "warning" while reflecting on recent political developments.

He said he suspected that renegade Shinui MK Zaidan Atsche and Minister without Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz might support the motion, and that pressures on reluctant Liberals would be increased, edging the bill closer to a Knesset majority.

No date has been set for a vote on the measure to bar registration of non-Orthodox converts as Jews, but observers say it is in the air.

Meeting with political reporters in Tel Aviv, Baram carried out a post-mortem on this week's futile efforts by Labour's now-defunct team to round up a majority for early elections.

Baram said he believed that 58 Knesset members (including those of the Progressive List for Peace) supported early elections.

Baram said that Shas leader Yitzhak Peretz had asked what was the maximum price Labour was prepared to pay on religious matters in exchange for Shas's support for an international conference. He said that Shas was not "set" on the Likud, but that the Likud could allow itself to be more generous than Labour in the areas crucial to Shas—the "Who is a Jew" bill or an equivalent measure such as the Rabbinical Courts Law or the Change of Reli-



Uzi Baram (Oded Stopnitzky)

gious Communities Ordinance.

Surprisingly, Peretz had told Labour that it did not matter to him whether Reform converts were registered as Jews or not. Baram said, but only that some religious authority—such as the Chief Rabbinate—would be able to keep tabs on such people.

Shas was more "aggressive" in its religious demands than Agudat Yisrael which had "matured," Baram said. "In all of our discussions with Shas, we never got past the problem of religious coercion," he said.

Tehiya had told Labour that maintaining its opposition to an international conference was more important to the party than any potential gains in new elections.

Baram noted that a Likud-based coalition including Tehiya would be a "boobytrap" for that party, which draws its strength from being on the

outside. If Tehiya joined the coalition it would repeat the experience of Shinui, which had suffered electorally from its participation in the government, Baram said.

Baram said that following the National Religious Party's merger with the right-wing Matzad faction, he no longer considered the NRP to be a "potential ally" for Labour. He said that the team which had negotiated with Labour two years ago "was

The Knesset sub-committee report on the Pollard affair will be published on Tuesday, predicts Uzi Baram.

Commenting yesterday on the expected findings of the report—and on the pace of events in Israel which causes people to forget events from one week to the next—Baram wished "that I was already in the week following next Tuesday."

almost leftist" in comparison with the NRP group Labour met this week.

"All they spoke of was Judea and Samaria, the international conference and religious education," said Baram.

The three one-MK factions which Labour met—Abraham Abuhatzira (Tami), Yigael Hurvitz (Ometz) and Avraham Verdiger (Morasha)—don't have a "reasonable chance" of surviving politically and therefore are seeking havens in one of the major parties, Baram said.

Labour could not offer them such refuge, Baram said, and he was not sure that Likud would be willing to. "In such a situation, why should they

depart [the Knesset] a year earlier than scheduled?" Baram said.

Baram seemed especially peeved at Hurvitz, to whom he referred mockingly as "the man with principles." He said that a year ago Labour had agreed to set up a parliamentary bloc with Hurvitz and to give Ometz one safe Knesset slot. But Hurvitz had been adamant about receiving two slots, "which we felt was totally unjustified."

"I'm not sure that the Likud will give Hurvitz two slots," Baram said, "but then again I'm not sure that this time the man with the principles won't agree to just one."

Baram said Labour is "not ripe" to abandon the government at this point, but added that "despite the media reports, Peres is quite uncertain that this is the final word."

Baram said that there were those in the party who believed that if there were no prospects of early elections, a Labour departure from the government would result in an "extremist" Likud-led coalition.

On the other hand, Baram said the espousal of peace and of an international conference had "gathered momentum" in public opinion. There were those, he continued, who said that if the conference was "so serious and important" and if Peres could not continue promoting it, Labour must leave the government.

Baram quoted "one of the more serious" Likud MKs as having told him that "we beat you in the Knesset but you beat us with the public."

Labour is scheduled to hold a convention on June 25.

## IMA warns people

## Coffee, cholesterol not compatible

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Science and Health Reporter

The Israel Medical Association has recommended that people with high cholesterol cut down on coffee drinking, despite the lack of clear scientific proof that coffee makes the problem worse.

The recommendation came in an editorial of the latest edition of *Harefuah*, the bimonthly journal of the association. "In view of the uncertainty and conflicting findings, it is difficult to give advice," said the IMA, "but it seems justified to warn people suffering from high levels of cholesterol in their blood to cut down on their coffee drinking."

*Harefuah* noted that a recent study showed that Israelis are relatively heavy coffee drinkers. In a sample of 1,000 men and 589 women aged 35-64 in Jerusalem, 83 per cent of the men and 88 per cent of the women said they had drunk coffee on the previous day. Twelve of the men and 13 per cent of the women had had five or more cups.

The Jerusalem study, conducted by the Lipid research Clinic at Hadassah-University Hospital, found that drinking coffee can increase levels of cholesterol, especially of lipoprotein.

The *Harefuah* editorial surveyed research on the topic conducted over the past 20 years in the U.S., Britain, Norway, Holland, Australia and West Germany. The Norwegian study showed the most clear link between cholesterol and coffee; over 14,500 adults were tested. Members of one group, who previously never drank coffee, were given six cups daily and their blood cholesterol jumped. A group of heavy coffee drinkers swore off for five weeks and their cholesterol level fell.

But according to the IMA editorial, other studies showed cholesterol changes in women but not in men and in smokers who drank coffee but not in non-smoking coffee drinkers.

A study recently abroad, however, reinforced the IMA's concern. The researchers had taken a group of 1,130 medical students and followed their health over a period of 19-35 years. The researchers found that the coffee drinkers suffered 2.8 times more chest pain, heart attacks and sudden death than those who did not drink coffee.

The researchers could not explain their findings. But the IMA—pending evidence to the contrary—recommended that those who have a high level of cholesterol reduce their coffee intake. These people in any case face a much greater risk of heart attacks and other cardiac diseases.

## Problems facing Israel, South Africa 'almost beyond human ability'

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

Visiting South African professor Hermann Gilmore constantly resorts to comparisons with Israel when discussing the post-election situation in South Africa in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*.

The problems facing both countries, Gilmore believes, are "almost beyond human ability" to solve, though he also acknowledges that there are "very, very clear differences" between the two situations.

Gilmore, an expert on South African history and politics at the University of Cape Town, is currently here on a three-month fellowship at the Hebrew University's Truman Research Institute.

In South Africa, he says, the whites will never say: "Look, we're tired of governing now. We will hand over power to the blacks."

He compares this to the situation in the West Bank where he feels Israel will never, of its own volition, pull out.

The major difference between the two countries is the way the large Israeli Arab minority has been incorporated into Israeli society, he says.

One of the main shocks in the recent South African elections, Gilmore said, was the poor performance of the liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

The party lost eight seats and also its position as the largest opposition group in the whites-only parliament.

That role is now filled by the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, which polled more than 26 per cent of the vote and now has 22 seats in the parliament to the PFP's 19. The National Party (NP) holds 123 seats.

This now means, says Gilmore, that there "is no moderate parliamentary opposition to the left of the government which could conceivably threaten the government."

Gilmore adds that in a country like South Africa where there is "partial democracy," it is almost impossible for a party like the PFP to become an alternative government, because it supports the African National Congress (ANC), the banned liberation movement.

The PFP's policy in an Israeli setting, explains Gilmore, would be equivalent to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres saying "Let's legalize the PLO and let them fight elections on the West Bank."

## IN BRIEF

## 'Post' reporters win press awards

Jerusalem Post reporters Charles Hoffman and Tom Tugend were awarded first and second place respectively in the category of Distinguished News Reporting in the annual Simon Rockower Memorial Awards for excellence in American Jewish journalism.

The awards were presented this week at the annual meeting of the American Jewish Press Association in Philadelphia.

Hoffman won the award for his series on the Jewish Agency published last year in the *Baltimore Jewish Times*. A condensed version of the series appeared in *The Jerusalem Post*.

Tugend was recognized for his article "Blacks to Israel" published last year in *Heritage* magazine.

## Israel Museum plans shuttle service

A shuttle service to carry the elderly and the handicapped up to the main plaza of the Israel Museum is part of a new plan to provide easier access. Also under consideration is an arcade to provide shade along the long walk from the museum's gates.

The shuttle is being underwritten by Doris and Hyam Morrison of London and Jerusalem. Doris Morrison was one of four to receive honorary fellowships at this week's 21st meeting of the museum's International Council. The others honoured for their varied services to the museum were Stella Fischbach, Sam Dubiner and Henri Samuel.

## Rapist gets 20 years

TEL AVIV (Itim).—A Gaza Beduin was sentenced yesterday to 20 years imprisonment for the rape and attempted murder of a nine-year-old girl, in what was described by the District Court here as "one of the worst cases on the books."

Jamal Suweir, 30, a truck-driver, came upon the Beduin girl tending cows near her family's encampment near Rehovot in January 1986. He raped her, forced her to commit indecent acts and then threw her into a 50-metre deep well.

She was rescued from the well by a young doctor.

## 1,200 gazelles killed by hunters in North

HAIFA.—Some 1,200 gazelles were killed during the winter hunting season in the Golan Heights and Galilee, the Nature Reserve Authority has reported.

The five-month hunting season closed on March 31, the beginning of the foaling season.

An Authority spokesman said that the gazelle population in the two areas had grown to well beyond what nature could sustain. He said that the hunters were allowed to kill only females as the most effective way of reducing the population.

## No school disruptions

TEL AVIV.—The teachers unions say they will not disrupt lessons today or Sunday. But they warn that they may resume sanctions protesting against cuts in the education budget next week, as the May 31 deadline for firing teachers draws near.

An emergency organization against education cuts was formed yesterday, comprising the teachers unions, the Local Authorities Union, Ort, Amal, and other interested parties. The ad hoc group is threatening a general school strike.

## Interest in Phantom

LONDON.—A European and an Asian country have expressed serious interest in purchasing the updated Israeli F-4 Phantom aircraft, it was reported here yesterday.

*James Defence Weekly* stated that the European country was probably Greece, Turkey or Spain, and that the Asian interest came probably from South Korea or Japan.

Israeli Aircraft Industries' updated Phantom made its first test flight earlier this month. The improved aircraft, known as the Phantom 2000, is to be displayed at the Paris Air Show.

## Prize to 'Youth who sing a different song'

By ANDY COURT  
For The Jerusalem Post

After a terrorist murder sparked riots in Afula two years ago, a group of Jewish and Arab high school pupils banded together to fight the cycle of violence in a simple pragmatic way. They decided to arrange meetings and small seminars between Jewish and Arab pupils, and they called their group "Youth Who Sing A Different Song."

They've been working at it ever since. Their numbers have grown, their activities expanded. And yesterday the group joined six schools and one Nazareth youth in receiving the Dorothy and Murry Silverstone Peace Prize at the Knesset Plaza.

"We're not just involved in arranging meetings," said Amir Abramovitch, a member of the group's adult organizing committee. "We decided that at every event where someone like Kach leader Meir Kahane appears in our area, we would be there, right across from him."

About 30 pupils, aged 16-18, serve on a parallel organizing committee for youth, which convenes once ev-



Members of 'Youth Who Sing A Different Song' gather outside the Knesset yesterday. Left to right: Danny Gildin, Ayala Friedlander, Tarik Shabadeh, Yehuda Buchwald and Usama Khatteeb. (Roni Ne'emani)

ery two weeks. The group's first meeting of Jewish and Arab pupils drew 500 people, but many smaller meetings have been arranged since then. The group has lobbied for a law against racism with more teeth in it than the present legislation. They recently brought the contemporary play, *The Optimist*, to Upper Galilee and invited Jewish and Arab pupils to see it.

The noble words uttered by some politicians at the awards ceremony yesterday did not mollify the resentment many of the young people said they felt over the government's recent decision to set two tuition scales for universities: a lower fee for army veterans and another, \$500 higher, for other students, many of whom are Arab.

Following yesterday's news of the

brutal murder of a child in Eilon Moreh, the youths were aware that strong anti-Arab feeling could be mounting, based on the suspicion that the killing was a terrorist act.

But they expressed the conviction that developments like these only confirmed the need for more meetings, more dialogue, and more demonstrations against racism in any form.

## You won't believe what I saw

By LEV BEARFIELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

This festival-goer's idea of an intellectual evening at the theatre generally runs to something in the order of Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap*. So I may not be the best choice as interpreter of the Smartut Group's *Golden Calf* in *Hinnom*, a freebie mime-dance-and-scream performance that I witnessed yesterday evening in the Sultan's Pool.

Maybe I'll just try to describe what happened. Though I suspect you won't believe it.

The left side of the stage was occupied by the golden calf, unaccountably topped by a golden mermaid. The right side was filled with drum kits, congas, bongos and percussion rattles. Bob Marley's *Greatest Hits* was coming over the sound system.

Then in front of the stage a figure in concentration-camp stripes and yellow star bobbled by. Eventually the inmate (it turned out to be a girl) pulled herself up onto an adjacent platform and proceeded to writhe in agony.

The reggae music now faded away, to be replaced by a live and rather pleasant tuba solo.

Onto the stage came an apparent royal couple dressed in flowing robes decorated with medallions made of LP records. They were bearing a torch and leading what I took to be a sacrificial virgin.

The queen figure then started a smoky altar fire with the torch and the sacrificial virgin was sacrificed.

To the sound of drums and chimes, a troupe of what appeared to be South Sea Islanders in black body make-up and colourful grass skirts now bugaloosed onto the stage. These folks danced about, poured sand on the stage and in general annoyed what was left of the sacrificial virgin.

Now a gentleman in a dark suit and a prayer shawl took centre stage. Holding aloft a live chicken, he slit the bird's throat and tossed it on top of the crumpled virgin. Then he muttered a prayer and disappeared into the smoke.

The concentration-camp inmate continued to writhe about on her private stage.

Next a totally nude man in white body paint *schlepped* a cross onto the stage. The Islanders promptly killed him and heaped his carcass in front of the altar.

At this point a woman behind me in the rather sparse crowd began decrying this "lewd and phoney avant-garde sham" which was "a scandal to present before children in, of all places, Jerusalem."

If the woman was part of the show, she was the most convincing member of the troupe.

Let's see now. Next a member of the cast dressed as a Moslem woman

fell to her knees and screamed for Allah.

Then a large fellow in blue work clothes goose-stepped onto the stage bearing what appeared to be the Communist flag. The Islanders quickly killed him and heaped his body in front of the altar.

The dancing now grew wilder and some of the Islanders engaged in what I think was simulated copulation. While this was going on, a nude man in black body paint ran onto the stage and with an axe chopped up the golden calf.

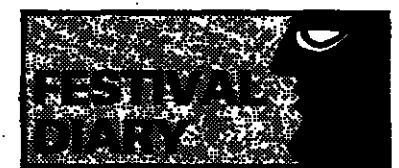
A rock singer then proceeded to growl incomprehensible lyrics into a microphone. The Islanders dispatched him as well, apparently the only part of the programme that met with the approval of the woman behind me.

Finally, just about everybody was dead, all myths were laid to rest, the concentration-camp girl lay still, and the tuba solo played out to an imaginary final curtain.

You sort of had to see it yourself to believe it—and you'll have another opportunity at the Sultan's Pool on Thursday, May 28, at 6 p.m.

Meanwhile, Friday is no day of rest in Festival City, as France's Cassé Simple theatre group presents *Bambino Bambino* at the Rebecca Crown Hall at 2 p.m., and the Tokyo Quartet continues its Beethoven cycle at the Henry Crown Hall at 2:30 p.m. Tickets for these performances are still available. Today's Palestine Choir concert at Dormition Abbey and Edna Fiedl's one-woman show *Paula* at the Jerusalem Theatre's small hall are both sold out.

Outdoor entertainment today in-



cludes a carillon concert at the West Jerusalem YMCA at 2 p.m. directed by Dutch carillonneur Mar Bruinzeel, and the Pyramid Theatre's *Alce in Magician* (for children) at the Henry Crown Plaza at 3, 4 and 5 p.m. The Zik artists' group continues to invite the public to witness preparations for "To Hell with Zik" daily at the Aika Gallery, 6 Rehov Yeha Haruzim, in the Talpiot industrial centre, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. The six-man ensemble are working on huge sculptures that are to be demolished in a few weeks.

Tomorrow night's performance of *La Traviata*, the Palestine Choir and *Crime and Punishment* are sold out.

Highlights of next week's festival productions are listed in today's Weekend Magazine.



## THE JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE

Jerusalem—the city that has been joined together

To mark the 20th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem, the eternal capital of the Jewish people, there will be a

## Thanksgiving Service

on Tuesday, May 26, 1987 (27 Iyar 5747) at 7:45 p.m.

Address on current events: Aluf Gad Navon, Chief Chaplain, I.D.F. Service conducted by Chief Cantor Naftali Hershtig, accompanied by the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir, directed by Eli Jaffe.

We are looking for

## Henia Schieber

widow of Kurt Schieber of blessed memory of New York.

Please call: 052-85019 or leave message at the Ramada Continental Hotel, Tel Aviv for Manfred Ritberg.

**AACI** **התאחדות אמריקאים וקנדיים בישראל**  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS & CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

**We Remember Our Fallen**

The annual memorial service for North Americans killed in combat or terrorist attacks will take place on Yom Yerushalayim, Wednesday, May 27 at 5:00 p.m.

Addressing the assembly will be Minister Moshe Arens.

The ceremony will take place at the AACI Memorial Forest near Sha'ar Hagai.

For further information call: 02-240445/6/7.

**Hechal Shlomo Jerusalem**

**— Jerusalem Great Synagogue**

**Hazon Ovadia Synagogue**

**TORA STUDY**

in memory of

**Dr. MAURICE JAFFE ז"ל**

On the first anniversary of his passing, there will be an evening of Tora study on Monday, May 25, 1987 (26 Iyar 5747) at 5 p.m. in the Jerusalem Great Synagogue.

Subject: Laws of Public Prayer and of the Synagogue

Participants: Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, Rabbi Zalman Druke

The public is invited.

**BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY**

A memorial service for

**LOUIS MINTZ ז"ל**

will be held at Marble Arch Synagogue Great Cumberland Place London W.1 at 6:00 p.m. on Monday, June 1, 1987.

Addressed by CHIEF RABBI SIR IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL OF CANADA, INC.  
UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL—KAREN HAYESOD  
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ASHKELON

Cordially invite friends to the dedication ceremony of the

**Morris J. and Dena Wosk Senior Citizens' Centre**

on Monday, May 25, 1987, at 4 p.m.  
Johannesburg Street, Afridar, Ashkelon

**Jack (Yaacov) Landau**  
New Bedford, Mass. Call home.

Mother not well; or anyone knowing his whereabouts. Please contact 02-661467, or 02-633515.

**Enc**

Enclosed is a check for \$100.00 to the American Jewish Press Association for the award of excellence in American Jewish journalism.



Amnon Rubinstein has no regrets about leaving the cabinet. He is for a peace conference and denies he is anti-religious. He believes he has achieved much in the Communications Ministry



## The last straw for Minister Rubinstein

ON SUNDAY, waving the banner of party principle, Amnon Rubinstein announced he was walking out on the government, hoping that other principled politicians would follow him. But so far, no one has followed his lead, not even his Shinui colleague MK Zaidan Atsche.

On Tuesday, the day of our interview, he was still hopeful that he could persuade Atsche to leave the coalition and join the other Shinui MK, Mordechai Virshupski, who had refused to join the coalition from the start. "We've been through a lot together," signed the former Tel Aviv University law professor and outgoing communications minister. "I'll try to persuade him." But Atsche, insisting that the Luruse community he represents deserves a voice and access to power, refused. He is rumoured to be negotiating with the Likud about a safe Knesset seat.

"I'm not sorry that I decided to resign," Rubinstein maintained. "I'm not sorry that I didn't go with Virshupski, because it gave me two years and eight months to get a job done. But I had to leave now. I couldn't support this government."

Rubinstein explains that he couldn't vote confidence in the national unity government of Shamir and Peres for three reasons:

"The cabinet decision to thwart Shimon Peres' initiative on the international conference for peace; the paralysis in the government, which has turned us into a

farce in the eyes of the world; and the blatant violation of the status quo on religious matters by the Likud, which has given in to the Orthodox."

Rubinstein won't rule out the possibility of returning to a national unity government, but "if it looks like this one, I won't. The unity government had some great achievements to its credit; we'll probably miss it."

In the opposition, the former minister will "do what I did before joining the coalition: I had many legislative initiatives. I got 12 laws passed, including the right of the premier to fire a minister," he says with obvious satisfaction.

REGARDING the international conference, Rubinstein conceded that Peres didn't explain the initiative well, especially at the beginning. As a result, many citizens have come to regard the mooted peace conference as an event in which the big powers will force Israel to give up the territories for little that is tangible in return.

The outgoing minister says that he is not certain that the conference would lead to peace in the Middle East. "But without a conference, we have a stalemate for many years to come. If we say 'no' now, what will be the alternative later?"

The paralysis of the government is well illustrated by the university-fee decision, in which those students who are army veterans (mostly Jews) will pay \$500 less per year

than non-veterans (mostly Arabs).

Rubinstein calls this a "stupid decision," and he adds that he personally warned the ministers about the repercussions before the vote. "Some ministers didn't realize what they were doing. Others did it purposely, with an eye towards elections."

While attacking the cabinet decision, Rubinstein also chastizes those who called it the Israeli equivalent of apartheid. "Anyone who used that term" (Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram was one) "hasn't been to South Africa," Rubinstein

was also upset about Jewish Hebrew University students who refused to stand for the Haikva anthem in protest against the cabinet vote, and about "excesses" by Arab protesters.

Still, the cabinet vote "gave Israel a bad name, and was unnecessary. If the government wanted to give a special bonus to army veterans, it should activate the existing Demobilized Soldiers' Law passed a few years ago that grants them benefits. It could even have increased army wages, allowing soldiers to save more before their release."

Regarding the religious status quo, Rubinstein is aware that he has an "anti-religious" image, but he declares that he is not against Judaism or observant Jews. "I voted for two National Religious Party-

initiated bills - one to recognize the right of religious Jews not to have to work on Shabbat, and the second to set aside segregated beaches for the religious."

But changing the law regarding "Who's a Jew" is going too far, and Rubinstein won't go along with that even if his side gets its way on the international conference or other vital matters in return.

Politics is a "rough game," says the law-professor-turned-politician. He seems to have outgrown the naïveté characterized the founders of the defunct Democratic Movement for Change, which produced Shinui by Caesarian section.

The only real answer, Rubinstein notes, is to change the electoral system, to allow more public influence on the Knesset and to eliminate the need to beg support from the religious parties.

WHEN RUBINSTEIN changes the subject from grim politics to what he has accomplished at the Communications Ministry, he nearly beams. He is most proud of the improvement in the phone system. It has not yet reached the level of Switzerland or the U.S., but has taken a dramatic turn for the better.

He says that every fourth telephone line in the country was installed during his period as minister. There are fewer phone breakdowns; it is easier to reach 14 for information, 16 for line failures and 18 for international phone service. "We have reached a European standard regarding the

information line 14. In Jerusalem, 90 per cent get an immediate answer, and in Tel Aviv 70 per cent. Three years ago, the percentage was less than half that."

In addition, Israel was connected by direct international dialling with over 100 countries. The Israeli Arab sector's communications has undergone a "real revolution," with many more phone lines than before. Today, one quarter of all of Bezek's development budget and other resources goes to developing the Arab sector. "It used to be 5 per cent before I came."

In addition, the subsidies for telecommunications and postal services have nearly been eliminated, thus infusing them with more funds for making improvements, and reducing dependence on government.

Bezek, which became a public telecommunications company three years ago on the ruins of the Communications Ministry's phone services, installed a record 145,000 new lines in the past fiscal year. It boosted its productivity by 60 per cent, compared to 1983, says Rubinstein. In addition, 2,400 new public phones were installed in the past year. Because of the sudden abundance of public phones, public anger has decreased reducing vandalism of the phones.

Bezek and the new postal authority have been opened to competition from the private sector. Installation of telex and facsimile machines, as well as satellite antennas in hotels, has thrived as a result, says Rubinstein.

The minister boasts that he enjoyed

"surprising cooperation from the Knesset, its Finance Committee, the finance minister and Bezek officials. And "during my time, there wasn't a single strike at the Communications Ministry or at Bezek."

BUT EVEN at his most sanguine, Rubinstein is unable to claim a victory regarding the Second TV channel. The establishment of a second - but commercial - station was a condition of Shinui's joining the coalition.

However, despite great lobbying and legislative efforts and the establishment of a high-powered team headed by Avraham Poraz of Shinui to get the ball rolling, Rubinstein's plans have been thwarted. A few weeks ago, after complaints by the Israel Broadcasting Authority that the Second Channel's experimental broadcasts were illegal, Attorney-General Yosef Harish ruled that the programme schedules would be prepared jointly by the Second Channel team and the Broadcasting Authority.

This was the moment the IBA had been waiting for. TV officials rubbed their hands with glee as they pulled old programmes out of their archive for broadcast on the Second Channel.

IBA officials hope that the absence of the chief impetus for the Second Channel - Rubinstein - will lead to continued Knesset postponement of the bill.

The minister himself is bewildered. "I just don't know what has held it up. Perhaps it is suspicion or politics or lack of leadership. We got the proposal for the Second Channel passed in the cabinet - this is unprecedented except for merely declarative statements. Even the religious ministers voted for it."

In the meantime, the ministry spokesman tried to scotch rumours that the Second Channel team is being dismantled in the wake of the resignation announcement. The experimental broadcasts, at least, will go on, he insisted.

Rubinstein doesn't know who will succeed him at the Communications Ministry. Having more public contact, via phone and postal service - than any other ministry, it is not considered a great "prize."

Rubinstein won't name anyone he'd like to see as the next minister. He doesn't believe that recent progress in telecommunications and mail services will disappear under a new minister. But he hopes that this successor will not change the basic policies he introduced, making phones more available to the public, services less subsidized and the airwaves more open to alternative media.

## The new formula on Who's a Jew goes back to the days of the Mandate in Palestine

THE FORMULA which this week paved the way for the return of Shas to the government and dashed Labour's hopes of early elections, was first published in the *Palestine Official Gazette* on September 16, 1927. "The High Commissioner of Palestine," the *Gazette* notes, "in order to avoid disputes between different Religious Communities... enacted the Change of Religious Community Ordinance, 1927."

If Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, had leaped through the *Gazette* during the many hours of intense negotiations with his Likud suitors, he would have learned that in 1927, the fee for a tooth extraction (without anaesthetics) was five piastres, the quarantine restrictions for plague against Tunis had been lifted, that High Commissioner Plumer had authorized extraditions from Palestine to the Republic of Lithuania and that in July, 1927, 383 Jews had left Palestine permanently, while only 223 had entered, including two of Peretz's predecessors, listed as "persons of religious occupations."

Out of the dusty pages of the *Gazette* rises the Change of Religious Communities Ordinance, which was to occupy the centre stage of the public debate 60 years later. With the ordinance, Mandatory authorities, seeking to keep the natives peaceful, set down that "a person who intends to change his religion and desires legal effect to be given to such change, shall obtain a certificate from the head of the religious community which he desires to enter..."

To this Likud legal schemer MK Ehud Olmert and Tel Aviv attorney Ya'acov Ne'eman now propose to add that the "registration by any law of the religion of a person who resides in Israel shall require such a certificate. If at the time when the person approaches the Registering Authority his religion is different than that to which he was born."

In practical terms, this means that foreign converts, like local converts would now require the approval of the Chief Rabbinate - which has inherited the title of the Mandatory "head of the Religious Community" - before the Interior Ministry will agree to register them as Jews.

Peretz is described by many negotiators as "naive." Judging by the objections of experts and the unfavourable political realities in the Knesset, it appears that Peretz might have once again fallen prey to a proposal which is too good to be true.

MK PROFESSOR Avner Shaki has for over two decades been trying to get the Knesset to approve the "Who is a Jew" amendment to the Law of Return. In 1972 he resigned from his post as deputy minister in protest over the government's refusal to adopt a purely halachic definition of

## Operation convert

Menachem Shalev reports on the tortuous efforts to get Shas back in the government and firmly in the Likud fold by amending a 60-year-old law. He doubts the move will succeed

the term "convert" in the Law of Return. He says that his rivals' formula won't achieve its aim, and may even make matters worse for supporters of strictly Orthodox conversions.

Firstly, Shaki says, the proposal speaks of "religion" and not "nationality." This is not merely a conceptual defect, contradicting the Jewish people's unique fusion of religion and nationality, Shaki says. It might be interpreted by the courts to have no bearing on the Interior Ministry's registration of nationality or the Law of Return, the main bone of contention.

Secondly, the formula not only applies to Reform and Conservative conversions carried out abroad, but also to conversions performed by the strictest ultra-Orthodox rabbis, who will now be dependant on the Chief Rabbinate's seal of approval. Previously, says Shaki, such *glan* kosher converts could obtain citizenship and registration immediately. Now they will have to wait months while sifting through the maze of Rabbinate bureaucracy.

Shaki has proposed to Shas that the clause be altered so that the term "religion," when applied to Jews, shall include nationality. In such a way, he says, the proposal's phrasing of "registration by any law" shall also apply to the Law of Return, excluding Reform converts.

SHAS IS glossing over the proposal's effect on the Law of Return so as not to arouse its traditional opponents. But according to Dr. Ariel Rosen Zvi, of Tel Aviv University, the whole proposal is an exercise in futility, and the amendment won't affect the Law of Return at all. "Its only significance is that a Reform convert won't be registered as Jewish by the Interior Ministry," says Rosen Zvi, "and when he comes to

marry he won't be considered a Jew, which is the situation today anyway."

Rosen Zvi says the proposal consists of "the same idea in a roundabout guise. They might as well take the Petroleum Law and insert a clause about the make up of the Knesset or amend the Garbage Ordinance in connection with the national unity government. Actually," he adds, "the latter might even be more appropriate."

Rosen Zvi believes that the time has come to do away with the registration of nationality altogether. He says that the security authorities are no longer opposed to this move: "only the nationalist-clerical coalition" is.

SHAKI AND MK Shulamit Aloni rarely agree on anything, but do both feel - unlike Rosen Zvi - that the present formula is an attempt to gain entry to the Law of Return through the back door. Aloni says that the proposal will blur the borders between the "secular definitions" in the Population Registry Law and the Law of Return, and the "religious definitions" of the Rabbinical Courts Law. Henceforth, she says, the courts will have to define the phrase "or who has converted" in the Law of Return, in accordance with the new version of the historic ordinance.

Aloni says that the 1927 ordinance adopted the Ottoman view, propagated by Moslems since the 7th century, whereby Jews and Christians are exempt from liquidation because they are not, strictly speaking, "worshippers of stars and suns" (*akum*).

Everything that the Likud concocts, Labour has thought of before, Aloni says. In 1970, when the late Golda Meir government rejected a Supreme Court proposal to remove



Shas leader, Yitzhak Peretz, right, with party mentor Rabbi Ovadia Yosef.



(Isaac Harari)



December 1984. Nothing then to ruffle Peretz's smooth relationship with Shimon Peres. (Isaac Harari)

the term "nationality" from the Population Registry, Meir cited the 1927 ordinance to prove that Jews are a "religious community" in the land of Israel. "She didn't know much about sovereignty," says Aloni.

The paradox is, she adds, that at the time the ordinance was enacted, one could opt out of belonging to a "religious community." Agudat Yisrael and the communists, says Aloni, never joined Knesset Yisrael, as the Palestinian Jewish community was known, and thus were not bound by its regulations. But the 1953 Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law, which granted the courts exclusive jurisdiction over matters of marriage and divorce of Jews, "locked us all in."

IN THE agreement with Shas, the Likud undertook to act to secure the necessary Knesset majority to push through the legislation. Shaki says that the proponents of the amendment believe that there is a "psychological difference" between the "Who is a Jew" bill and the Religious Communities Ordinance, but he dismisses this as "nonsense."

Shas prefers this formula, says Shaki, because the party's spiritual mentor, Rabbi Eliezer Shach, "wants to be original," and the proponent of the "Who is a Jew" avenue, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, is his "rival - to put it mildly."

If all 41 Likud Knesset members vote for the bill, it could enjoy the support of 60 MKs (with Tehiya-5, National Religious Party-5, Morasha-1, Agudat Yisrael-2, Shas-4, MK Aharon Abu Hatzela-1 and Meir Kahane-1). This is still one short of the necessary majority.

Labour's MK Rabbi Menachem Hacohen, who has been given special dispensation by the party to

support the "Who is a Jew" bill, says that he won't support the amendment. Shaki says that 6 or 7 Labour MKs have told him privately that they support the bill, but they will not be permitted to vote for it.

But the Likud's 41 is also highly unlikely. There are three or four Liberal holdouts who have sworn not to support the "Who is a Jew" bill. The most vocal of these is MK Sarah Doron. Although she has yet to learn the details of the new proposal, she says, there is little chance that she will support it since it appears to be essentially the same as the "Who is a Jew" bill. She is

adamant about not changing her mind on this issue, even if she were told that her party's political fate hung on the balance. "I told my party of my position before the government was set up," she notes.

THE LIKUD must pass the law within 60 days or else Peretz will once again be forced to leave the government, a likely prospect which should reawaken Labour's appetite for early elections. Peretz may have propelled Mandatory Palestine into the public limelight, but it is most doubtful that he will succeed in resolving the three-decade-old struggle

over the rightful masters of conversion.

By the way, five cases of typhus were recorded in the third week of September, 1927 - two in "Jenin City"; in November, the Palestine pound replaced the Egyptian piastre as the official coin of the land; and High Commissioner Plumer ordered that on November 11, in memory of the "day nine years ago on which peace was inaugurated after the Great War, all officers and others who possess a uniform will wear it on that day, and that all who have no uniforms but have medals will wear them."

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It was an afternoon of make-believe, but none the less enjoyable for all that. The Jerusalem Post invited a group of experts in international affairs to assume the roles of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. What are their real interests, and what tactics will they use, as they prepare for an international conference on the Middle East? How will each of them act to further its own interests – at the expense of the others?

In the interests of make-believe, the domestic Israeli difficulties that threaten to derail the conference scenario were deliberately ignored.

The experts were: Hanan Bar-On, recently retired deputy director-general of the foreign ministry (U.S.); Prof. Amnon Sella, Hebrew University Sovietologist (USSR); Dr. Yoel Barromi, former ambassador to the UN at Geneva (UN Secretary-General); Peter Enay, scholar and director of Cosmopolitic, a Jerusalem-based analysis company (China); Hagai Eshed, political columnist on the newspaper Davar, (UK); and David Witztum, Israel Television foreign editor (France).

The Post's David Landau and Benny Morris were on hand to ensure that the participants did not lapse back into reality.



How one war was settled. The four statesmen who took charge of the major negotiations before the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which marked the official end of World War I. They are, from left, Premier Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Britain, Premier Georges Clemenceau of France and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States.

# PEACE GAMES

**Secretary-General:** My question to the U.S. government is whether it would be agreeable to issue at this stage a statement of support for convening a meeting on the question of promoting peace in the Middle East. Now, the wording could be chosen in such a way that the meeting would not necessarily be identical with the international conference requested by the UN General Assembly in a resolution in December 1986. The wording could leave that open.

[The secretary-general here referred to his report to the Security Council of May 7, 1987, in which he noted that "in contrast with the experience of recent years, none of the Council members opposed in principle the idea of an international conference under UN auspices. It was clear, however, that wide differences still existed regarding the form that a conference should take... I am encouraged by the increased interest on the part of the international community in the idea of a conference that would be convened under United Nations auspices on a basis acceptable to all..."]

...The situation now has become a little confused, and there is a necessity to give it a gentle push forward. So the question is if we could get a statement by the five great powers in favour of a meeting. And the first point to ascertain is the position of the U.S. government.

**U.S.:** Let me make clear from the start, Mr. Secretary-General, something that you and I have discussed several times in the past: the U.S. is not in favour of a preparatory conference. My government would favour, or would be prepared to agree to, the convening of a conference, under the auspices of the UN ... in order to enable the parties concerned in the Middle East to start negotiations which might eventually lead to the promotion of peace in the area. Under those circumstances, the U.S. would be prepared to propose a text for an invitation which you, Mr. Secretary-General might issue ... if agreeable to the parties and to the other invitees.

May I make clear our view that an invitation must be issued to member-states of the UN, because the adoption of any other procedures would, I think, most likely prove a nearly insurmountable stumbling block for the convening of such a conference. Secretary-General: I want to make my viewpoint clearer. There is at this time, possibly, a favourable situation, but there are also a lot of negative developments. The problem is how to keep up the momen-

turn of peace. So my suggestion was, at this stage, instead of entering right now upon the question of the formulation of the document [invitation] which may raise serious difficulties, to issue in the name of the Great Powers a general statement of support for an international meeting on peace in the Middle East. Would the U.S. be agreeable to such a broad declaration of support for talks, with Great Power participation, on the Middle East?

**U.S.:** Well, Mr. Secretary-General, as you know, certain talks have taken place between the U.S. government and the governments of Jordan, Israel and other interested parties. In those discussions, certain ideas have emerged which we believe could possibly meet the requirement that you yourself have mentioned – namely to convene the conference on a basis acceptable to all...

Given the difficulties, we would not be opposed in principle to a general statement as you have proposed, provided of course that such a general statement would be acceptable to the parties in the area. This does not mean that the statement would have to be issued in their name as well, but it would be very useful, if you might wish to share your ideas about such a text with us... We might, very informally, exchange views with our friends and partners in the Middle East to ascertain if [a statement] could indeed advance the aims which obviously we both share.... I do not believe that an initiative taken by the secretary-general himself could prove useful. [Rather] we, the U.S., will try and informally probe whether the parties with whom we have talked and made progress would be amenable to such an idea.

**Secretary-General:** I am entirely in agreement about the U.S. probe... and I in the meantime will also try to explore viewpoints without taking any formal initiative.

**U.S.:** ...I would strongly urge that no approaches be made just now to the parties in the area because, as you very well know, we have talked to the parties, and if there is any hope at all at the present time of convening [this conference], it is the result of initiatives that have been taken in the area and of our prolonged talks with the parties.

Two months later, the U.S. representative reports back to the secretary-general. He ignores the secretary's proposal of a "broad statement," noting that, after informal talks with the parties in the area, they would "be prepared to take a further step on the road."

**U.S.:** ...The U.S. position, in view of the clarifications and what we believe that the parties might be able to accept, is that the basis on which an invitation could be issued for an international forum would be as follows: "The UN secretary-general invited the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel (I would suggest that we discuss later the question of Lebanon) to convene at a place of their choosing, at a time to be acceptable to all, for a forum which would facilitate the opening of negotiations between the parties, with a view to putting an end to any state of war and leading to the conclusion of treaties of peace."

Obviously, the composition of the delegations of the parties concerned would be up to them. I would also suggest that the forum serve as an initiator and facilitator of negotiations between the parties.

In his consultations with the other Western powers, the secretary-general finds even less encouragement for his "broad statement" idea which now, in light of what he rightly discerns as "U.S. lack of enthusiasm," advocates as a "parallel" step to formulating an invitation. He points out that drafting an invitation "necessarily means deciding who is to be invited and addressing the question of the composition of the delegations."

**UK:** ...We must not heap up new problems upon those already existing. The King of Jordan sees his problem as how to enter into talks with Israel, which, we understand from him, he is ready in principle to do. Our purpose – that of all of us in the Council – must be to assist in solving that problem. The core of it is the issue of the PLO, as we well know.

We are all committed to solving the Palestinian problem "in all its aspects," and we all recognize that without such a solution there will be no peace in the Middle East. We know, moreover, that the Arab League has recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

On the other hand, the PLO itself does not wish to participate – at any rate on the terms which the other parties find acceptable. In addition, we in Britain have another problem – one of principle and morality. This is the problem of a terrorist organization. Our prime minister has stated repeatedly that we will never permit terror to reap any rewards.

Let me therefore express the hope that the PLO will facilitate, in accordance with the Venice Declaration, its association – perhaps at a later stage – with the negotiating process, by accepting the conditions which the other parties regard as vital.

This, then, at present is the vicious circle surrounding Palestinian representation. Our duty in the Council, in the view of HMG (Her Majesty's Government), is to break that vicious circle – perhaps in a process of stages. Let us first attempt to create a situation in which talks begin, between those parties who are willing and able to participate. Let them start talking...

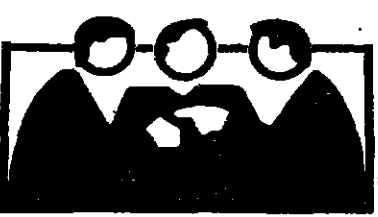
We understand that they themselves want to see Palestinians take part in the talks – and these, of course, would have to be acceptable to all parties: Israel, Jordan, and the PLO itself. Such acceptability ought to be arranged in discreet behind-

the-scenes contacts which we, the permanent members, can assist.

This would be, in the view of HMG, the most effective way for us to break the vicious circle. And we would hope that the government of Israel would give its tacit consent to this sort of composition, and appreciate that without such composition no talks can begin...

I would stress, finally, that at this stage informal talks are crucially important, and I would therefore urge the secretary-general – having regard to many precedents established by himself and his predecessors – to extend his good offices to such informal efforts.

And I recommend that you avail yourself of the assistance of the individual permanent members in their individual relationships with the various parties. Thus, if the Soviet Union accepts our proposed approach, it should be expected to influence the PLO to go along with it. The U.S., by the same token, would exert its influence with Israel, while we would try to persuade Jordan. All in an informal way. The UN ought to step in formally only once accords have been reached regard-



ing the composition and procedure of the negotiations. There would certainly be no point in the UN issuing a declaration which the parties would not accept...

A chastened secretary-general seeks solace from the French representative. He informs him that the U.S. position is "rigid – they insist on only states and no PLO. But I, as UN secretary-general, am duty-bound to ensure the PLO's presence or representation, or at least defence of its views, according to General Assembly resolutions." The British, he says, are "even tougher – they oppose any formal move at all. But informal contacts have been proceeding for so long [to no end], and we are liable to lose the momentum..." He notes France's traditional ties with Syria, observing that an international conference could put the Golan Heights back on the international agenda.

**France:** We do indeed see ourselves as especially close to the region, and particularly empathetic with the parties and problems. Our interests, therefore, are perhaps broader than those of other permanent members.

We do not feel that the U.S. should be laying down conditions [for the conference], nor do we believe that the UN is necessarily the appropriate instrumentality. We have been speaking hitherto of UN "auspices" – not of the UN undertaking a substantive role.

France, as a founding member of the European Community and initiator of the Venice Declaration, would wish to recall the Community's pledge in February this year to "make an active contribution" [towards a Middle East peace conference]. The EC maintains an active and sustained interest in the region. Our president just recently conducted a study mission there. Thus there is, in effect, an existing machinery – European political cooperation – which is acceptable to the parties and which might well be useful, and indeed more acceptable than other instrumentalities. I would

der, therefore, whether it might not be useful to coopt the EC president as a party to the proposed international conference.

[Regarding the secretary-general's proposal to draft a "broad statement"] I believe that new statements, coming on top of those already extant, might complicate a situation that is sufficiently complicated as it is.

**USSR:** Let me first of all remind you, Mr. Secretary-General, that you work in a "glass-house," and hence all your moves and contacts are visible and known to us – including those you have undertaken without consultation with us.

As you well know, the Soviet government has always been prepared to respond favourably to an invitation from the UN secretary-general to hold an international conference on the Middle East. The Soviet government is also on record as having itself proposed on several occasions the convening of such a conference. I cite, for example, our initiative of September 1976. It is therefore only natural for us to welcome your initiative.

Those who must be invited to the conference are: the five permanent members of the Council; Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Israel, and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet government maintains contacts with all the relevant parties. There is no truth whatever in the idea that one of the parties has caused fear Soviet moves or intentions. All our moves are known, and our intentions are to achieve peace. We see the convening of a conference, and the maintenance of this conference throughout the course of the negotiations, as a guarantee of peace. This conference must, therefore, take place. And it must hold its sessions during all of the deliberations at aiming at peace in the Middle East.

The USSR accepts all UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East, and we hope that these resolutions can assist the advancement of peace. Various states and organizations in the Middle East with whom we have been in contact are also prepared – in full or after reconsideration or amendment – to regard the UN resolutions as a basis for deliberations at the proposed conference.

In private discussions, the Soviet representative explained that this oft-repeated Soviet formulation includes the UN resolutions on the Palestinian refugees, but not the Partition Resolution of 1947.

The Soviet representative also disclosed that, three months ago, the issue of a Middle East peace conference featured in talks between the USSR and China.

**Secretary-General:** I thank you for that very clear and forthright exposition of the Soviet position. I would wish to visit Moscow very soon, because I believe that ultimately the success of my effort [to launch a conference] will stand or fall on the Soviet government's attitude.

**USSR:** You are always welcome... China: The permanent representative of the People's Republic of China makes it known to the secretary-general of the United Nations that it is the position of the PRC that, no less than any of the other four permanent members of the Council, the PRC has both the right and the responsibility to participate in all phases of contacts which may ultimately lead to the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The permanent representative of the PRC would like to bring it to the attention of the secretary-general of the UN that contacts between China and the Middle East extend back some 1,700 years. This is longer than [contacts of] any of the other four permanent members.... As early as 1942, Chairman Mao-Zedong made it clear that the Middle East was of vital importance to world peace.

The principled and just stand of the PRC is for the convening of an international conference. The Chinese people believe that the solution is to be found through a negotiated settlement rather than through military confrontation. The PRC believes that above all it is the sovereign right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in a peace conference as a separate and independent delegation.

It is the view of the PRC that the eighteenth session of the Palestine National Council, recently held in Algiers, was a great victory, a new starting-point in the PLO's solidarity and struggle under the banner of the Palestinian revolution. It has long been the just and principled stand of the PRC that victory for the Palestinian revolution, and victory for the Arab cause in general, will best be served by unity both within the PLO itself and within the Arab world in general.

The conference, we believe, should take place, in order to arrive at a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East which, we believe, will inevitably lead to an Israeli withdrawal from all territories which the Israeli aggressors occupied in 1967, and to the granting of the right of the Palestinian people, should they so wish, to establish a state of their own. We support the right of all states in the region to independence and survival.

In addition to a separate delegation of the PLO, delegations from Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel should take part in this conference, which should take place under the framework of the five permanent members of the Security Council. I would further suggest that it is useful at this time for the PRC to undertake discussions with our many friends in the region.

The secretary-general, his sights set firmly on Moscow where he intends to propose that the Big Two, acting together, convene the conference, as they did in December 1973, pays scant heed to this last Chinese idea. But the Chinese representative is in deadly earnest, and in the months that follow, his government consults energetically with Egypt, Jordan, the PLO – and, discreetly, with Israel. (In these "consultations," the parts of the Middle East parties were played by Post staffers.) The Chinese are principally concerned not to be frozen out of the international peace-making process.

Behind-the-scenes consultations quickly show that the secretary-general's hopes for a breakthrough inspired and managed by the Big Two are, indeed, shared by Washington and Moscow themselves. The dialogue between them is businesslike and eminently practical.

**U.S.:** Let me say first, and we agree on this, 242 and 338 are the two bases for the convening of the conference. The question of PLO representation or the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation is linked to this. I can tell you in confidence that King Hussein has accepted that he will choose the Palestinian representation on this delegation. Jordan has Egyptian and Saudi backing in this. You are saying that you (the Soviets) would not oppose this, if Syria is agreeable. If we have to wait until that occurs, I am afraid that the present opportu-

ity, which we believe exists, is going to pass. I know very well indeed your position (on the need for Syrian agreement).

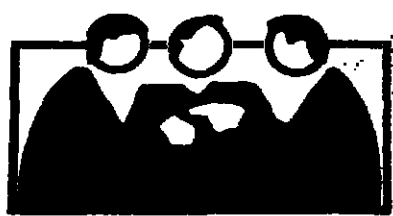
But I know your deep concern as far as Iran and Iraq is concerned. You've sent your fleet there. This is a different problem, on which we are basically in accord, but we might have to discuss on a different level the tactical question of coordination between our two fleets.

[The U.S. thus tries to link the possibility of accommodation in the Gulf to Soviet-U.S. cooperation regarding the international conference.]

**USSR:** Delineations... U.S.: It is an extremely important development, if you will permit me to say so, within the context of our global responsibilities. We believe that if we wait, the present situation might go sour and we will not be able to achieve anything.

If you can achieve Syrian backing for the Jordanian delegation, this would certainly be a favourable development. But if you cannot at present, and you certainly are not in a position to dictate to Syria, I would suggest that we leave this problem in abeyance and continue, taking your agreement to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation chosen by the Jordanians as a starting point.

What we have already worked out regarding procedure, is bilateral negotiations with both powers, the two co-chairmen (available) whenever any side wants (to consult with them). And may I suggest an idea that your president [Gromyko] made in 1973, that even during the recess the two permanent representatives of the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be always present... What we are suggesting then is bilateral negotiations with consultations with the two powers, all based



on 242 and 338, a joint delegation chosen by Jordan, and an attempt by the Soviet Union to see whether Syria would give its blessing to such a choice of delegation but not making this (selection) dependent on Syrian agreement. I believe that this might lead us a step forward.

**USSR:** While it goes without saying that the Soviet government is leaning very hard on the Syrian government to come back to the Arab fold, and with some measure of success, you do not expect the Soviet government to accept as the terms of reference Camp David plus Jordan – because this is what it actually amounts to. If you suggest that, despite all our efforts, if Syria does not join a conference along the lines that you have just now described – that we shall go it alone, and that we should support an international conference along the lines of Camp David plus Jordan, I do not believe that this is a feasible suggestion. And I do not believe that Jordan is prepared to go along with that. Neither do I not believe that the Americans are prepared to come half-way towards one per cent of the Jordanian demands of the U.S. vis-a-vis weapons systems or vis-a-vis aid. So actually I can't see a breakthrough in your suggestion.

**U.S.:** It may well be...regarding Jordan, it is a different story. You realize we have little time in view of elections in the U.S. You also have problems. You referred to Camp

(Continued on next page)

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# Do we need a constitution?

Yosef Goell

DURING the very week in which the Israeli political system, with its ironically named "government of national unity," was marking a new low in political anarchy, the Hebrew University's Department of American Studies was playing host to a conference on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

The very idea of an Israeli university holding such a conference was obviously part of a public relations reflection of the growing Americanization of so many aspects of Israeli life. But besides its also being a very legitimate academic exercise, given the number of Israeli academics and lawyers who are deeply immersed in the minutiae of the U.S. Constitution and its history, the conference provided a useful context for a consideration of the question whether the American political experience has anything useful to offer to an Israel which finds itself in deep trouble with its own political system.

As an observer at the four sessions, I came away with mixed ideas as to the applicability of the American constitutional and political experience to our situation, with the exception of one point, on which I have no reservations. James Sundquist, of the Brookings Institution, spoke of the establishment of a group of leading academics and political and judicial practitioners, called the Committee on the Constitutional System, which has been considering proposals for reform of the Constitution, and has submitted its first recommendations for public debate. The group is headed by former Republican cabinet member Douglas Dillon and former Democratic White House counsel, Lloyd Cutler.

THEIR exact recommendations are less important for Israel than is the fact that a group of prestigious American public figures is sufficiently alive to the grave deficiencies of the American system to get together to urge changes in America's most sacrosanct political document, the Constitution.

If there is anything I would envy the Americans for it is that openness of mind that disposes them to consider fundamental changes in their rules of the game, although none of the American participants in the conference was naive enough to believe that any of their proposals stood an easy chance of adoption.

MANY of the American strict interpreters of that 200-year-old document, and those who often argue today's issues on the basis of the original intent of its 18th-century framers remind me of the attitudes of our own Orthodox to the Halacha.

For those who would question that analogy, let me cite one of the session chairmen, Robert Goldwin, of the American Enterprise Institute, who noted that of the 10,000 constitutional amendments proposed over the past two centuries, only 36 were



America's early decision-makers.

passed by the required two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Congress, and only 23 were subsequently ratified by the states. By comparison, our Halacha is a veritable cauldron of change.

But when in 1948 the Mizrahi's Rabbi Fishman-Maimon proposed the convening of a Sanhedrin to consider changes in the Halacha on the occasion of such a revolutionary event as the reestablishment after 200 years of Jewish political independence and sovereignty, he was howled down by his rabbinical peers and other Orthodox politicians. If the idea of amending the Jewish religious constitution, the Halacha, must be considered a lost cause in the short term, the idea of changing some of the basic rules of the game of Israel's civil polity would seem to have become more essential than ever.

DOES ISRAEL need a written constitution? Several weeks ago, the president of the Supreme Court, Justice Meir Shamgar, came out in favour of a written constitution for Israel. He is not the first, nor the only, proponent of such a step. I doubt whether this is the most urgent thing Israel needs, and am even more doubtful as to the possibility of its adopting a written constitution.

Bolivia has had 173 constitutions—no amendments, but full-fledged constitutions. Has that made Bolivia a more law-abiding society and more stable polity than the U.S.? The answer is obviously in the negative.

The point is not so much the advantage of a written constitution as opposed to an informal agreement on the rules of the game, but what makes one society behave in conformity with agreed rules of the game while another society tends to flout any such rules. One should, however, not exaggerate in this regard in connection with the U.S. Behind the constitutional myth, the U.S. is, in many aspects, a remarkably non-law-abiding society, very much as we are.

JUSTICE Aharon Barak and Prof. David Kretzmer of the Hebrew University Law School noted the many

cases in which our Supreme Court and High Court of Justice has based itself on American case law deriving from the Bill of Rights.

The High Court's performance in this regard in recent years, as the main defender of the civil rights of Israelis, which have not been spelled out in specific Knesset legislation, is a very comforting development. One can, however, share the apprehensions of those who feel that the basis for this most desired development is very shaky in the absence of a written constitution.

However, the very obvious breakdown in Israel's social consensus in the past decade or so would seem to make the adoption of a written constitution today even more impossible than it seemed to be in 1949, when David Ben-Gurion flouted the intent of the electorate in persuading the newly-elected constituent assembly to abandon the task of writing a constitution and instead constitute itself as Israel's First Knesset.

THE U.S. Constitution is made up of two categories of clauses. The first category comprises the basic structural rules of the political game, which govern the relations between the states and the federal government, elections, the separation of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial arms of government, and the like. The second category consists of substantive clauses, governing relationships between the governors and the governed, primarily enshrined in the Bill of Rights, and some of the amendments adopted after the traumatic Civil War.

American society and polity is so different from ours that it is highly doubtful whether there is anything of value for us to copy from the American political rules of the game. An increasing number of thoughtful Americans believe that basic changes should be made in those structural aspects of the U.S. Constitution, and some of those ideas were expressed at the Jerusalem conference. One of the most troublesome problems in that regard has to do with the president's war powers, and their use, or misuse, in the case of Vietnam, Granada, the

attack on Libya, and even some aspects of the current Iran-Contra scandal.

IF THERE is little of value for us to copy from the structural aspects of the U.S. Constitution, it would indeed be wonderful if we could add an Israeli equivalent of the American Bill of Rights to our basic laws. But such a proposal has been bottled up in a Knesset committee for years, without hope of passage.

Michael Walzer, of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University, noted that the Bill of Rights, which were added as the first amendments to the original constitution, were guarantees of the right to non-conformity, and also reflected a society, many of whose members had left Europe to escape religious oppression. It should be noted that that oppression was of Christian against Christian.

In our case, we are now in a stage of heightened attempts by one category of religious Jews to oppress other categories of Jews. It is a classic situation in which the freedoms from oppression promised by a Bill of Rights could be of great benefit. But, ironically, it is also the exact sort of situation which makes the adoption of such legislation well-nigh impossible, politically.

One of the participants in the conference spoke of the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Convention as an opportunity, not so much to praise its handiwork, but to reappraise it. Since we are so ready to copy everything American in every other field, it would be heartening if Israeli academics, jurists and politicians were prepared to take time out from their daily concerns to copy the example of the American Committee on the Constitutional System for a long overdue reappraisal of our own system. In the period of internal troubles in which we find ourselves, what is today politically impossible may rapidly become both possible and urgent. It would be well if the intellectual spadework for such changes were begun today.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

THE GOVERNMENT'S decision that students who have not served in the army will pay higher tuition than those who have fanned the fires of rebellion in the Arab sector. The substance of the decision and its timing points to a lack of sensitivity to what is going on in the Israeli-Arab community and failure to acknowledge the ramifications that flow from this step.

If the broader implications of the issue had been considered, the government might have taken into account the profound Arab sensitivity—especially of the educated classes—to the issue of equal treatment. The strike held only a few days earlier in Arab villages over the glaring discrepancy between the number of school buildings in the Arab and Jewish sectors was an illustration of the militant tendency to acquiesce with the existing situation no longer but rather to wage battle in order to bring about change. The deep bitterness of the Arabs has its origin not only in feelings of neglect and discrimination in the civilian sector, but carries significant political-national freight as well.

A comparison is inevitable between the demonstrations against the land expropriations of 1976, which led to the declaration of the first Land Day, and the response to the current situation. In the mid-1970s, the Arab public rebelled against the government decision to expropriate 20,000 dunams of land in the Galilee owned by Jews and Arabs. From a legal viewpoint, there was no flaw in the steps taken by the government, but for Israeli Arabs, they touched a raw nerve, reawakened painful memories and stirred a storm of protest.

WHILE LAWYERS may decide that the decision concerning tuition fees was entirely legal, it is likely that the Arab public will make every attempt to overturn it. The Israeli-Arab community regards any distinction between army veterans and themselves as an offensive corroboration of the racist line taken against them, first and foremost, because they are Arabs.

In 1976, government spokesmen claimed that the expropriations were directed at promoting the development of the Galilee for the benefit of all its residents, both Jewish and Arab—but those declarations fell on deaf ears.

The Arabs saw the expropriations as land theft with clear nationalistic intent, and a transparent attempt to eject them from their land. In the same way representatives of the Arab community are now rejecting the explanation that the burden of high tuition fees falls not only on them but on anyone who has not served in the army. As they see it, the decision is aimed directly at them.

Arab students claim that from a legal standpoint, an injustice has been done; for the fact that they do not serve in the army flows from an exemption granted by the state and not from evasion of military service. It was government policy that laid down at the beginning of the 1950s that Arabs would not be drafted into

# Tuition fees fan Arab fires

Eli Reches



Arab bitterness carries significant political-national implications.

(Rahumim Israeli)

the IDF, both from security considerations and from a humanitarian desire to spare Israeli Arabs the conflict of serving as IDF soldiers against their brethren in the forces of Arab countries.

The Arab students claim that grievances that they do not do national service are also unjustified: each summer they serve in work camps and other voluntary efforts in the Arab towns and villages and thus make their contribution to the Arab sector.

The uproar caused by the university fees decision has fallen like a ripe fruit into the hands of the political forces in the Arab population. MK Abdel Wahab Darousha hastened to announce his resignation from the coalition. It had been known for some time that he intended taking such a step and it is possible that this recent development gave him the pretext he needed to appear before the Arab voters as the leader of an independent political formation.

The government decision has been an enormous asset for other political organizations, as well. Given the probability that there will be a general election in the near future, it is likely that Labour Party supporters will taunt Likud leaders for backing a discriminatory policy towards the Arabs. The relative edge over Labour that the Likud had to its credit since Minister Moshe Arens took over responsibility for Arab affairs is liable to be significantly eroded. Communist party activists as well as the Progressive List for Peace will certainly lay the blame on the entire Zionist camp, Likud and Alignment. Neither has

the National Committee of Arab Local Councils lost the opportunity to exploit the situation to enhance its own standing.

Just as the local conflict of 1976 became the property of the entire Palestinian population outside Israel, it seems most likely that the recent government decision will serve as a starting point for a propaganda campaign for nationalists on the West Bank and those in charge of the Israeli desk in the PLO. Their central claim will be that the government of Israel has conferred legitimacy upon the discrimination which, as they see it, presently exists in Israel.

THE POLITICAL orientation of Israeli Arabs in recent years has been directed at government ministries in an attempt to achieve civil equality in education, health, housing, welfare and so on. The fixing of university tuition fees in accordance with the criterion of army service has united the Arabs of this country into a protest movement similar to the one we witnessed in 1976 at the time of the land expropriations. The broad support evinced by the Jewish public for the position of the Arab students strengthens those Arabs who have an interest in heightening the confrontation, while blurring the demarcation between the civil plane and the political-national plane. It is very probable that the government decision of last Sunday has already helped formulate the central slogan of the election campaigns of the future inside the Arab sector.

The writer is a researcher at Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre.

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## How to stop the rot in the secret service

Daniel Ben-Ya'akov

THE ISRAELI press, including The Jerusalem Post, has in recent months dealt with the continuing malaise in the country's Secret Services. By a series of well-nigh unbelievable blunders, for none of which the government can be blamed, these vital organizations have become a subject of continuous public discussion and, worse still, there seems to be no end in sight to the progressive discrediting of our secret services.

All of Israel's foes must be filled with unwholy glee at the spectacle of an internal conflict between the IDF and the General Security Services (GSS).

But Israelis, prone to excessive self-criticism, should beware of provincial, indeed parochial, attitudes, which can only lead to failure. I much prefer the British tendency towards almost constant self-flattery.

The British precedent is worth considering in examining the present crisis for the British secret services have for generations served as a model for the entire world, just as the Royal Navy served as a model for all modern navies.

Between 1939 and 1940, the British secret services suffered from repeated incidents in which it discredited itself. This caused Churchill to dismiss Major General Sir Vernon Kell of MI5 on May 25, 1940, and appoint Lord Swinton to restructure and supervise the secret services.

At that time, MI5 was quite unfairly blamed for a series of blunders, not all of them public. Sir Vernon had been in charge of MI5 from the start, when it was still MO5.

DUE TO A serious blunder by a senior and brilliant MI5 officer in the semi-independent and virtually impenetrable department termed B5 (b), Soviet infiltration of the British secret services was not dealt with in time. (Like quite a few prominent Englishmen, the officer had a Jewish mother, though this was not common knowledge.)

This blunder, which caused Churchill to ignore some very clear and prescient warnings of Soviet subversion, was a deliberate and rather sordid attempt to "frame," by false evidence, a quite harmless but very annoying Quaker—Ben Greene.

Unfortunately for the overzealous (Jewish) security officer, Ben Greene belonged to a prominent

family which includes the writer (and secret agent) Graham Greene. Thus, despite the fact that poor Ben Greene was indeed arrested and interned under Defence Regulation 18B, his release and rehabilitation, when the frame-up became known, did grave damage to the credibility of MI5/B5 (b), in the eyes of Churchill, and of his powerful and completely trusted private secretary, Sir Desmond Morton.

Though the security officer was not dismissed, the damage done to B5 (b) resulted in further disasters with regard to the permanent Communist menace. The officer did not lose his access to Sir Desmond, or even to Churchill; however, his very specific, later warnings of Soviet subversion were not duly credited because he had—just once—used false evidence against one innocent man.

NOTHING is more sensitive in this world than the delicate and unique relationship between senior intelligence officers and their legitimate political masters. In a democracy, a secret service cannot afford to frame, falsely defame or unjustly persecute even a single citizen. The entire fabric of a free nation can be endangered by official injustice towards one innocent man.

France was very nearly destroyed by the vile outrage against one obscure and rather unpleasant Jewish officer—Alfred Dreyfus—committed by the French secret service which misled the army, the government, the press and the nation for years.

Only the genius and courage of Georges Clemenceau saved the honour and security of France. Because of the immense moral credit gained by his defence of Dreyfus, Clemenceau could, in the hour of disaster in 1917, when he became prime minister (for the second time at the age of 76), rally France, smash the defeatists, arrest a former prime minister and cause some perfectly guilty minor traitors to be tried and shot. The people called him "Father of Victory."

A fine writer, and former MI5 agent, has called the secret service,

"the secret heart of the country." This is certainly true. Sometimes, when this secret heart malfunctions drastic remedies are needed. But they cannot be so drastic that a secret service with very great merits, like Israel's GSS, is destroyed because of half a dozen rogue officers.

In what became known as the GSS affair, the Israeli armed forces were, as I have written previously, mortally offended by a mendacious and quite unnecessary plot to cast suspicion upon a most gallant officer.

THIS IS THE crux of the matter. In plain words, not my own, the security services attacked the army. But one cannot attack an army unless one has a stronger army. And where as the army can, in an emergency, replace the secret service, the secret service cannot replace the army.

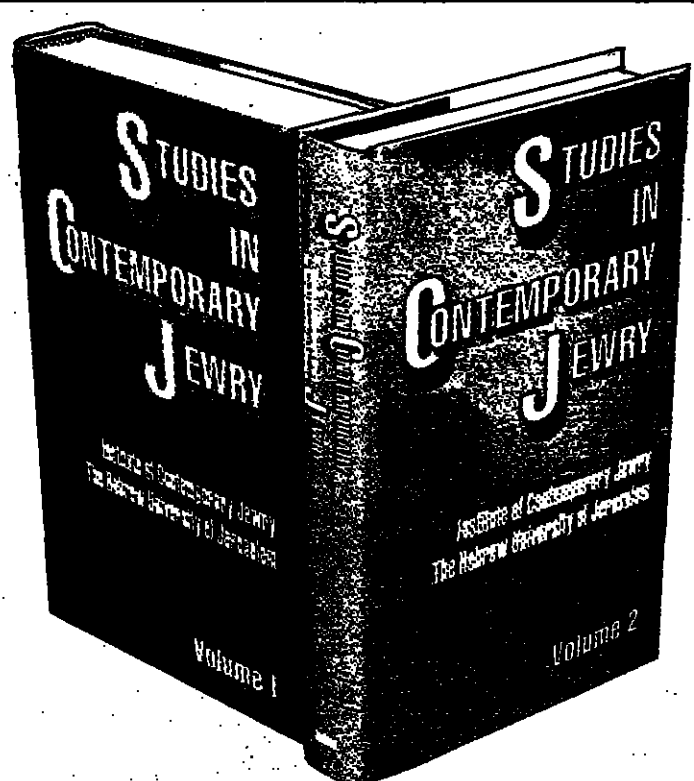
The question is, what is to be done?

The secret service must be protected from any further harassment. The devoted and skilled operational officers must be allowed to work in calm and safety. This leaves only one possible solution: a highly respected, trusted and politically educated soldier, not above the rank of colonel (aluf mishne), has to be placed at the head of the organization. He should perhaps be furnished with a new title, so that the professional pride of senior operational officers will not be offended by their being excluded from the prestigious post of director.

The army will then have "its man" in the secret service. This has long been the practice in Britain, where the ultimate chiefs of MI5 and of the Secret Intelligence Service have usually been soldiers.

It will also be necessary to gradually co-opt to the service scholars and intellectuals, writers, scientists and artists, as is the case in Britain. These will be able to tackle future problems of covert operations with added flair, independent thinking and creative imagination. For the worst part of our affair was the almost total lack of foresight shown by the GSS, without which no amount of brilliance can work. As the Icelandic "Saga of Burnt Njal" put it: "Saorri was the wisest man in Iceland—who had not the gift of foresight."

The writer is a military historian and a former consultant of the Hudson Institute.



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THE MINISTER looked distinctly uneasy as he surveyed the scene. In front of him were the usual rows of proud parents and puzzled toddlers who attend any degree awarding ceremony.

The university band was in fine form and everyone looked cool in summer clothes despite the shavav wind and the unrelenting sun that beat down on the amphitheatre at the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus in Jerusalem.

Still there was something strange about it all. Whenever a graduate with an Israeli name came up to collect his degree he was greeted with the usual polite applause.

But Arab students received an ovation, especially from the hundreds of people sitting high up on the rocky perimeter of the site.

The reason for this partisan enthusiasm was clear to everyone. The minister in his dark suit and dark glasses was none other than Gideon Patti, who, in a few brief hours at the Prime Minister's Office on Sunday, had become the bete noire of both Jewish and Arab student activists.

It was Patti who had suggested to the government that students who serve in the IDF should pay less tuition fees than those — mainly Arab — who are not drafted.

And now, just 24 hours later, both students and university officials were making it clear what they thought of the new policy.

"If I'm a second-class citizen then why should I pay for a first-class ticket to education," said one bitter student. "If the government wants to make a mockery of its national unity label, then this is the way to do it."

A Hebrew University official put it another way: "This country has

become a madhouse in which the inmates have taken charge. But if the government wants to use the universities to screw the Arabs then they are making a big mistake. We won't do it."

It has been a stormy year in higher education, with the universities crying poverty and the students staging large-scale and sometimes violent demonstrations against plans to raise tuition fees.

The stench of tear gas, once confined to the territories, has wafted over the campuses and the public has been treated to the unedifying sight of students clashing with baton-wielding mounted police.

But nothing has served to stir up a furor quite like the cabinet's decision on Sunday. Even Education Minister Yitzhak Navon was moved to condemn it as a danger to democracy, and the usually talkative leader of the National Union of Students, David Berman, could only say: "It's disgusting, just disgusting."

Prior to the decision, the student's campaign against higher tuition fees had appeared to be losing steam. Only a few hundred turned up on Sunday to demonstrate in the searing heat outside the Prime Minister's Office. But they became the vanguard of a steadily growing groundswell of protest as the cabinet voted for lower-than-expected tuition fees — for some.

Arab student leaders declared an immediate strike. Demonstrations sprang up in campuses all over the country. And then the universities stepped into the fray. First Haifa, then the Hebrew U, and finally all of them flatly refused to go along with the government's decision.

## MORALITY'S PRICE

The universities this week joined their students in opposing the plan for discriminatory fees. But now the two groups are split over proposals on what fees to charge. BERNARD JOSEPHS reports.



Stormy days, and likely to continue. Police break up a student protest demonstration in Tel Aviv last month. (Andre Brubmann)

BY YESTERDAY the government was being pressured from all sides to reconsider, and the policy, in practical terms at least, appeared to be at death's door.

But in the moment of victory, the alliance between the universities and the students began to display alarming cracks. As the common enemy receded, the old arguments resurfaced — with a vengeance.

The universities had refused to go along with a two-tier tuition fee, said Berman, and that was to be applauded. But in its place they had called for a \$1,680 fee for all, and that was just not on.

Throughout the spring, the students had stood on picket lines in a campaign for an \$800 tuition fee. They weren't about to give that up, the student leader insisted.

The universities were not only taking advantage of the situation to soak the students. They were also losing out on an historic opportunity to join with the NUS in the battle against the government, he added.

"We have already persuaded the public that that tuition fee must be reasonable and we hope the universities are not serious in their demand for higher fees. But if they are, they should be in no doubt that we will fight," warned Berman.

A FIRM indication that the students are in a fighting mood came early yesterday morning with the results of the student council elections at the Hebrew University.

The left swept the board, with the ruling Ofek (Alignment), Ometz (CRM and Mapam) and Shinui group winning 54 per cent of the seats on the student representative committee. This was a 7 per cent

increase compared to last year, while, at the same time the Likud-linked Gildad group's share of the vote dropped from 33 per cent to 23.8 per cent.

Council chairman Uri Ben-Hur, a leading figure in the student struggle this year, took the result as a sign of confidence in his tough policies.

It was also significant, he said, that the number of students voting had also gone up from 38 per cent last year to 50 per cent yesterday.

"The students have decided they want to continue to fight," said Ben-Hur, one of several student leaders to have been arrested during scuffles with the police in the past few months. "This is a response to the racist decision of the cabinet, a decision taken for purely electoral reasons by the Likud ministers."

Like Berman, he hoped that the universities would not push their demand for a big tuition fee. It was up to the government to help the institutions. The students could not be expected to bear the burden.

But, he warned: "If they do demand \$1,680, our answer will be no. These elections have given us a mandate to go on fighting and so we will. We will carry out bigger demonstrations and we may even refuse to pay any tuition fee as a protest. In any case, depending on what the universities and the government decide, it could be a long hot summer."

One thing seems certain. Unless Education Minister Yitzhak Navon can persuade his cabinet colleagues to think again about financing higher education, the students, the universities and the government will once again be at loggerheads. And we may yet look back upon the past week as a period of relative calm on our strife-torn campuses.

AS PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres continue to run rings around each other, they offer us the sight of a government with both of its feet planted firmly in mid-air. Their adviser must be none other than French high-wire artist Philippe Petit. His remarkable talent for staying aloft with minimum visible support, as demonstrated at Monday's Israel Festival opening, must have provided them with the inspiration for their acrobatics in keeping our national (dis)unity government from dissolving altogether this week.

AS TO THE deadline for the government's expiry — it depends on whom you talk to. Some Likudniks even talk of Shamir doing his best to keep his partnership with Labour going by being conciliatory to Peres, once tempers cool, and of seeking a meaningful working basis until the 1988 elections. How that can happen after Shamir so publicly refused to hear his foreign minister's report on his U.S. talks is a question that should provide material for a political science "phudnik" (a nudnik with a PhD). Other sources refer confidently to Likud plans to set up a narrow-based coalition in a matter of weeks, now that Shas's Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz is back in the fold.

Fear of Arik the Unstoppable back at the Defence Ministry is a major counter-argument in Labour to MK Haim Ramon's cry: "We can't both talk against the government and vote confidence in it." It's being said that as long as Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin thinks Labour should stay on, Peres won't move.

LABOUR'S post-mortem is under way with question marks raised over

the political adroitness of such Peres lieutenants as coalition executive chairman Rafi Edry and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal. Apparently, the latter was misled again by Rabbi Peretz's lieutenant, Interior Ministry director-general Arye Deri, who claimed he could deliver Shas, as in the Sharon crisis.

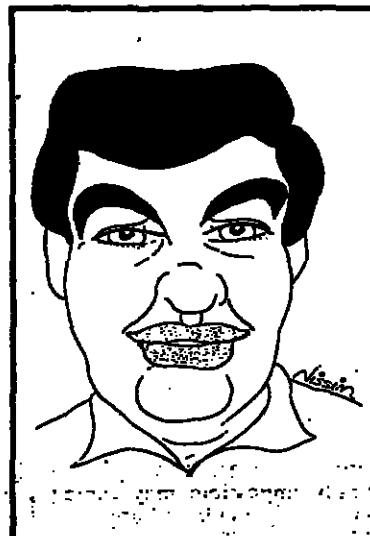
THEY SAY Shamir's unchallenged rule of his party is reflected in his colleagues' improved behaviour at recent Likud ministers' sessions, with Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon being more respectful to Shamir than hitherto, and Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levy — who seems to have gone into hiding since the Herut convention — coming on time, instead of almost always half an hour late. Even Liberal Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i suspends his feud with his successor, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, in Shamir's presence.

WHILE SHAMIR ignored Moda'i's call to sack Peres for his diplomatic initiative there's talk that the vengeful Liberal will spearhead the Likud drive to re-demonize Peres. In Labour's they're quoting Moda'i's dentist, Dr. Oded Emodi's plea that he's only responsible for the minister's teeth — not for the rest of his mouth.

PERES's intimate party enemies are wondering where he miscalculated most — whether over Shamir's obduracy or over how far U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would go in backing his plan. The vice-premier has reacted bravely to his current straits — exemplifying his mentor David Ben-Gurion — by saying during the previous week's U.S. visit: "I'm ready to put my

## Walking firmly on air

PUBLIC FACES  
Mark Segal



HAIM RAMON

career on the line, rather than endanger the first chance for overall peace in 39 years." Peres also told the American Jewish Committee that "Some people try to measure Judaism by square metres, I judge it by values."

After his Washington meetings with Shultz and his deputy Richard Murphy, and talks with Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin at WJC president Edgar Bronfman's flat — rather than at the Soviet embassy — he met Portugal's President Mario Soares, and then flew by private jet to New York, arriving there at 2.30 a.m. There he was heartened by the warm welcome of tens of thousands of American Jews when he marched in the annual Salute to Israel parade for 14 blocks along Manhattan's 5th Avenue. Joining him at the rostrum was Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer — deputy Premier Levy changed his plans to be there at the last minute and flew to Miami.

TAMI MK Aharon Abutzhaitra is patent proof that in Israel political corpses often come back to life. The miracle worker is acting interior minister Ronni Milo, whose reply to criticism of his deal with the former NRP MK, was: "What's all the fuss about? No one said a word when Labour got Amnon Lim and Yitzhak Peretz to cross over in the last Knesset by promising them safe seats."

MK ZADAN AT SHE'S impending switch from Shinui to the Likud is a perfect example of "yo-yo politics." The MK from Ushiya started out in Labour, then switched to Herut, returned to Labour, got into the Knesset via the defunct DMC, staying in with Shinui.

THE LIKUD's readiness to amend the Law of Return brought Liberal MK Ariel Weinstein to explain he'll now vote for the Orthodox version of the "Who is a Jew" issue, because the American Reform trend divides our people. "I gather that the PM's Office has already received SOS messages from leading UJA figures that such a move will seriously divide American Jewry. I'm curious to hear how Weinstein and other Likudniks explain themselves on their next UJA and Bonds speaking tours."

RELATIONS between Beit Hanassi and the Chief Rabbinate have become strained because of what is

seen as the cavalier attitude of both Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira and Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu to invitations from President Chaim Herzog, son of their saintly predecessor, late Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Isaac Halevy Herzog. Beit Hanassi was also upset at their inexplicable absence from the Supreme Court building cornerstone laying ceremony. Only Rabbi Eliahu made a brief appearance at Beit Hanassi before the state dinner in honour of the Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, and Rabbi Shapira did the same at this week's banquet in honour of Panamanian President Eric Arturo del Valle. Both state dinners were attended by Christian and Moslem religious leaders, noticeably Supreme Shari'a Court President, Sheikh Tawfik Asliya (whom my printer's devil gave the wrong title last week).

PANAMA's head of state mentioned the special dimension of his visit to Jerusalem, as the scion of a Jewish family that fled the Spanish Inquisition, reaching Panama via Holland. When Herzog welcomed del Valle he noted: "This is the first time in history that two Jewish Presidents appear together," adding "as a Cohen on one side of your family and a Levi on the other, you've upstaged me, being only a Levi."

The guests, who included Supreme Court President Justice Meir Shamgar, Yitzhak and Shulamit Shamir, Moshe and Shulamit Nissim, Yitzhak and Michal Moda'i (World Wizo chairman), Ezer and Reuma Weizman, Academy of Sciences President Prof. Yehoshua Yertser, Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein and Foreign Ministry political director-general Yossi Beilin en-

joyed the evening's informal ambience, ending with a polished cabaret turn by actor-singer Mike Barstyn in English, Spanish, French and Hebrew.

MARKS AND SPENCER President, Lord Sieff regrets that "investors in Israel are hindered by bureaucracy." He says that Israeli exporters should focus on quality, rather than cheapness, singling out for praise Dov Lautman's Delta underwear, which now has a \$100 million turnover. I met him during the *al fresco* buffet luncheon given in his and Lady Sieff's honour at the elegant Caesarea home of Adolph and Lela Beer-Ebner. Those who were relaxing from official duties included Yitzhak and Lea Rabin Gideon and Ann Patti and the Weizmans. Taking a day off from his enquiry into the Pollard case, Press Council President Yehoshua Rotenstreich, when asked why at the young age of 77, he'd agreed to take it on, replied: "It's part of my Zionist upbringing."

Tel Aviv Kirya maternity hospital patron Sonya Abramovitz, who brought along hubby Zvi, didn't lose a moment canvassing support over lunch for Tel Aviv's hospitals. World Wizo president Raya Jaglom, just back from the WJC executive meeting in Hungary, related that all Israeli members — WZO/Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dulin, Treasurer Akiva Levinsky, MK Dr. Yosef Burg and herself were held up at Budapest airport.

Also there were Rachel Dayan, Israel and Rachel Pollack, and Dov and Sara Tadmor. I overheard Tel Aviv University President Prof. Moshe Many discussing with our host, who heads the Friends of TAU's Academy of Music, the

arrangements for last night's concert at the Elbner home for the performance of a work by South Korean tycoon Lyun John Kim, president and owner of Hanyang University, the largest in the Far East, who's signing an agreement with TAU.

MICHAEL STEINHART, 40, a Wall Street wizard, in Jerusalem as Israeli Museum international chairman, blames Israeli bureaucracy for Americans not investing more in Israel. Mayor Teddy Kollek interjected "the bureaucracy prefers donations." They were at a luncheon for the Museum's Israeli corporate members like IAI general-manager Moshe Keret, Bezek chairman Yoram Alster and Dan Hotel chain's Micky Federman. Steinhart warned of an unprecedented drop soon of 200 points in one day in the U.S. capital market.

U.S. LABOUR Secretary Bill Brock and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond are due here for the Jean Kirkpatrick forum on public policy and leadership at the Tel Aviv Hilton hotel at the month's end. Brock, a former Republican party chairman, is the first top U.S. minister to visit here for some time.

TEL AVIV Sheraton hotel general-manager Dieter Gersthard and his lovely wife Nicole hosted a gala dinner celebrating the hotel's 10th anniversary, attended by a mission of shareholders from Germany led by the two general partners, Frankfurt Jewish community leader Ignatz Bubis and Emilio Bruns of Hamburg and Toronto. Guests included Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, mayor Shlomo (Chich) Lahat and West German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas.



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# Liberty for all

Tora Today / Pinhas H. Peli

THE portions read this week are Behar-behukotai (Leviticus 25:1-27:34).

Many centuries before the English barons in the year 1215 forced King John, under threat of civil war, to sign the Magna Carta, the Great Charter, which secured the liberties of certain sections of the population, the Tora commanded: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants!" (Leviticus 25:10).

One day in June 1776, after more centuries of official deprivation of human liberties, a bell rung solemnly in the city of Philadelphia to announce the American Declaration of Independence, granting rights to all people, who "were created equal." On the face of the bell, since then known as the Liberty Bell, were inscribed the above words from the book of Leviticus. Years later, in 1835, the bell and its inscription cracked. So did human liberties in many countries around the world, not excluding the United States. A replica of the bell, the original of which is proudly exhibited at Independence Square in Philadelphia (cracked and held together by iron bolts), adorns the beautiful Bell Garden (Gan Ha-pa'amon) in Jerusalem.

The Tora's instruction to "proclaim liberty" to all was not a mere idealistic slogan, but part of a legislative scheme, encompassing the seventh year of release of the land (shemita) and the fiftieth year of the jubilee (yovel).

"When you come into the land which I give you, then shall the land observe a sabbath unto the Lord. Six years you shall sow your field, and six years you shall prune your vineyard, and gather in the produce thereof. But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of solemn rest for the land." (ibid., 25:1-7).

This is followed by another instruction, to count seven times seven

years, and following the 49th year to "sanctify the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants."

Both the sabbath of the land, every seventh year, and the jubilee every fifty years, represent certain social economic ideas, which even in our day, may provide the key to the solution of some of the major ills of human society.

JUST AS THE purpose of the weekly sabbath is not only to have a day of rest, in order to accumulate energy for another week of work, so also, the purpose of the yearly sabbath is not merely to give the land a repose, so that it may be invigorated for better yields in years to come. According to Tora itself (verse 6), the aim of the sabbatical year is to blot out differences between the "haves" and the "have nots," to give everyone (even the beasts in the field) an opportunity to enjoy the benefit of free provision.

On the sabbatical year both rich and poor are released from being conditioned forever by a set pattern of life; enabling everyone to pursue a year of study and personal spiritual growth.

This parallel between the weekly and yearly sabbaths was suggested and elaborated upon by Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook in his book *Shabbat Ha-aretz* (The Sabbath of the Land), considered a modern classic on the subject.

This parallelism was expanded further to underscore the religious educational value of both the weekly and the yearly sabbaths. Both come to impress us with the fact that by cessation from work, whether for one day a week, or for one year in seven years, we shall not become impoverished. Our material well-being does not hinge solely on the effort we put into achieving it, but mainly upon the blessing which the



The replica Liberty Bell in Jerusalem's Gan Ha-pa'amon. (Karen Benzion)

Almighty bestows upon those efforts. "And if you shall say: 'What shall we eat the seventh year, since we do not plant or harvest our crops?' I will send you such a blessing in the sixth year, that the land will yield enough for three years." (ibid., 20:21).

THE IMPACT OF THE jubilee year, which occurs once every 50 years, seems to be more radical. The proclamation of "liberty throughout the land" and the "return of every man unto his possession...and unto his family," carries with it one of the greatest revolutionary ideas in all of human history. Although we cannot be sure if and when the yovel was actually practiced, it was never looked upon as a *utopia*, but as very much tied to a certain *topia*, the land of Israel, which was to serve as a pioneering laboratory and pilot plant for just and proper human living.

Henry George, the great social and economic reformer of the 19th century, has this to say about the jubilee year, in his famous treatise "Moses" (1878):

"Moses saw that the real cause of the enslavement of the masses of Egypt, was...the possession by one class of the land upon which and from which the whole people must live. He saw that to permit in land the same unqualified private ownership that the natural right attaches to the things produced by labour, would lead inevitably to separate the people into the very rich and the very poor, and inevitably to enslave labour, to make the few the masters of the many, no matter what the political forms, to bring vice and degradation, no matter what the religion... Everywhere in the Mosaic institutions is the land treated as the gift of the Creator to all his creatures which no one has the right to monopolize. By practical legislation he tried to guard against the wrong that converted ancient civilizations into despotism. The wrong that ate out the heart of Rome, that produced the imbruting serfdom of Poland and

the gaunt misery of Ireland...the wrong that is today crowding families into single rooms in this very city and filling our new states of the other side of the Atlantic with tramps... He not only provided for the fair division of the land among the people and for making it fallow and common every seventh year. By the instituting of the jubilee he provided for a re-distribution of the land every fifty years and made monopoly impossible."

The jubilee year comes as a breakthrough in the course of human history; it lets people break out of a perpetual cycle of poverty and gives each person the option for a new start.

There are many interpretations of the word *yovel*, they range from the sound of the horn which is blown at the beginning of the jubilee year (Rashi) to the mass migration of populations which takes place, as everyone returns to his possession and family (Nachmanides). Also the word *dror* in the phrase "you shall proclaim dror", was given many meanings. According to the Talmud (TB Rosh Ha-shana 9a), *dror*, from *dur* and *dirah*, signifies the right of every person to dwell wherever he wishes, without any restrictions as to the neighbourhood one chooses.

Ramban suggests that *dror* comes from *dror*, and proclaiming *dror* means that by one's return to his family, the gap between generations is bridged, while the explanation of Ibn Ezra is remarkably touching: *Dror*, he says, is the name of a singing bird, that sings as long as it is free, but the moment it is caught and loses its freedom, it stops singing and deliberately starves itself to death. "You should proclaim *dror*", the proclamation of liberty is as precious as life itself, not only to the slaves that acquired their release, but "to all the inhabitants," to the entire society, both former masters and former slaves, who can now breathe together the fresh air of freedom.

Rabbi Peli is the Blechman Professor of Jewish thought and literature, Ben Gurion University of the Negev.

## Give young people a start in life

Beverlee Black

KEREN Tsotia, a spin-off from The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund, which was set up nine years ago, recently held its annual meeting. The fund is intended to act as a safety net, breaking the fall of those who, once they turn 18, are no longer entitled to government benefits. There is no guarantee, however, that a young person without a home or family can make it from there without a little help.

Our lists of donations to both the Toy Fund and the Forsake Me Not Fund are shrinking. However, the requests for aid are not. We would like to be able to say "yes" to the many requests we receive, but without the continuing support of our readers we will have to turn them down. Please send your cheques to-day to The Jerusalem Post Funds, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

### "FORSAKE ME NOT"

NIS 50 in memory of my father, sister, aunt and uncle (Levy, Wolfe, Wolfing) who resided under the Nazis - S.S. Seligmann, Haifa.  
NIS 120 "Lives" and family, Tel Aviv.  
NIS 105 in loving memory of our dear uncle, Dr. Edward Isaac of Tel Aviv, who left us on Israel's Independence Day, May 11th, 1987 in his 105th year. May he rest in peace; we shall never forget him - Dorothy Cohen, nee Isaac and Hartley Cohen, and family, Jerusalem.  
NIS 100 Davis Family, Tel Aviv. Yaacov Hirschberg, Ramat Gan. Anonymous, B'nai Brak. In memory of Zvi Shur - Anonymous, Tel Aviv.  
NIS 80 in honour of Minnie Geshar's 80th birthday - Rhonda, Linda, Fran, Frankie, Betty, Edith, Butler and Sara, Sayon.  
NIS 75 in honour of Mrs. E. Kleit-Sanders - Jimmy, Joost, Tali, Seth and Mami, Nahariya. In honour of the 75th birthday of Mrs. Epp Klein, Holland - Tami, Hanna, Dora, Kibbutz Geshar Ha'ar.  
NIS 50 in memory of my dear beloved husband, Emi Zolman - Martha Zolman, Ramat Hasharon. Greetings from the Small Sayon Bridge Group. In memory of my mother Olga Blum, on her first yahrzeit - Dina Reisman, Jerusalem. Anonymous, Jerusalem.  
NIS 45 Anonymous, Babovot.  
NIS 30 Anonymous, Givatayim. In memory of my dear mother Bertha Barash. Anonymous, Givatayim.  
NIS 25 Anonymous, Haifa.  
NIS 20 in memory of my parents Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Zakoff and brother-in-law David Glasser Ben Josef, Kibbutz Yashur, E. Barz, Haifa. In honour of George Landau's 75th birthday, many healthy years to come together with your wife and family.  
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\$18 Mr. and Mrs. Abe Kogan, Skokie, ILL. Morris and Barbara Dagen, B'nei Brak, NY. In memory of our beloved deceased ones who are no longer with us, and our best wishes to Israel - Lilian and Morris Levitt, Brooklyn, NY. In honour of my brother Maimon Wierman, on the occasion of his birthday - Mona Sherman, Eugene, OR. In honour of my cousin Mrs. Sheila Fromson, on the occasion of her 70th birthday - Mona Sherman, Eugene, OR.  
DFL 650 Jacob van den Berg, Barendrecht, Holland.  
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WE ARE GOING to need another judicial inquiry. I have received an anonymous letter informing me that, during the recent Eurovision contest, every single jury was supplied with a full translation of every song into the appropriate language - except for ours.

In the case of Israel, each jury was given a note that the translation had been received days after the stipulated closing date, too late to be used.

So the juries, my anonymous informant alleges, had to judge the Israeli song without knowing the words, unless they knew Hebrew. Israel was alone in being thus handicapped.

I have not bothered to check this information with Television House. In the first place, it is a well-established fact of Israeli life that we should suspect the veracity of solemnly signed and sworn affidavits, and of evidence given on oath before commissions or courts. Rumours and anonymous tips invariably prove to be 100 per cent correct.

Besides, if I start an investigation, it will only result in another Operation Cover-Up, followed by a Subsidary Operation Cover-Up, aimed at covering up the cover-up. Then will come Operation Subsidary Cover-Up, to cover up the first subsidary cover-up, and so on and on *ad infinitum*, like Chinese boxes.

So I will assume that my tipster is correct. Now we come to the inevitable question: Who gave the order? Who went to such extraordinary lengths to prevent Datner and Kushnir winning the Eurovision contest with their Idlers' Song?

(It speaks volumes both for them and for the juries that, despite the handicap, they finished seventh. Obviously, they would have won hands down if the translations had been supplied.)

We do not have to look far to pick a main suspect as the order-giver. Naming no names, because I am an anti-male sexist, I will merely roll my eyes in a certain direction and ask: "Who staked his reputation as a selector of songs for Eurovision on his condemnation of the Idlers' Song? Whose face would have been the reddest if the song had won?"

THE PHILOSOPHY of the Minister of Lack of Science also came under our scrutiny when he appeared on the news, trying to explain why the two-tier discriminatory system of fees for university students was not discriminatory. He was not given a chance to give his analysis in full, being howled down by the students, a development which provoked the ire of Minister without Portfolio in charge of Arab Affairs Moshe Arens when he appeared on "Mabat" on the following night.

Arens said that in a democracy, everyone was entitled to express his point of view - I gathered that he was implying that this principle was sacred, however foolish the point of view may be. He went on to say, at great length, that the students howling down his colleague were not democrats, and that therefore they had no right to talk about democracy, or racism, or discrimination, or student fees.

Actually, despite the howling down, Gideon Patt managed to get

## Telereview Philip Gillon

his views across on *Moked*. His main point is that, while young Jews are wasting three years of their lives in compulsory service in the IDF, their Arab peers are free to do the country's black work, thus amassing such vast wealth that \$1,550 is mere chicken-feed.

About the paradoxical position that Arabs are not allowed to enter the IDF and thus qualify to pay lower fees, both Patt and Arens thought that this was irrelevant to the present argument: it is something that will have to be considered later on.

Ben-Gurion used to say, in his naive way, that we could hardly enroll Arabs in the IDF because we could not expect them to fight against their Arab brethren. It is now abundantly clear that any human beings are perfectly happy to fight against other human beings, brethren or not.

B-G, I am afraid, made other mistakes. In the excellent three-part series we are now seeing, we learned that he housed the illusion that he was preserving the unity of the country and of the Jewish people by handing over control of all personal law to the religious. He compounded this mistake by not leaving the Declaration of Independence confirmed as a legal constitution. He assumed that all Orthodox politicians were like Rabbi Maimon. He was wrong.

Henri of Navarre converted to Catholicism with the cynical observation: "Paris is worth a mass." Ben-Gurion thought that having Mapai in control of defence, foreign policy, the economy and education was worth a *Kenuba*, and, if need be, a *ger*. (He himself never felt the need of either document.)

Henri may have been right, but B-G was certainly wrong. All our policies are now subject to the whims of Orthodox politicians. And we are not dealing with a noble and reasonable man like Rabbi Maimon, but with Rabbi Peretz.

That this is the situation became abundantly clear this week, during the Knesset debate, in which we witnessed the astonishing sight of the Labour Alignment voting solidly for a government that they were screaming was incapable of functioning.

My heart bled for poor Rafi Edri MK when he appeared on the late news to explain his party's lack of policy. He tried the usual politician's trick of saying the same thing over and over, while ignoring all questions, but I found myself in complete agreement with the interviewer, who kept saying, "I don't understand what you're saying."

AH, WELL, as somebody once said, it's hard to be a Jew - where is it written in the Bible that it should be easy? But we have one consolation: it seems to be very much harder to be a Roman Catholic, if we are to judge from *The Thorn Birds*, now moving towards its conclusion.

At least Jews are not denied the joys of the flesh - love of God does not require of us an abjuration of a man's love for a woman, the most mysterious and most wonderful of all human experiences. Despite the

efforts of Cardinal Ralph and his son to convince us that the love of God transcends the love of a maid, I remained very sceptical about it. *The Thorn Birds*, of course, is no mere *Dallas* or *Dynasty*: it is really pretentious. Yet there are times when it shares some of the mirth-provoking melodramatics of the soaps. The moral seems to be that religion is not the opiate of the masses, as Marx claimed, but a very dangerous disease. Furthermore, it is also a genetic ailment, passed on even in illegitimate chromosomes.

I HOPE that all readers of this column are watching *Alf*, the new comedy on Tuesdays at 18:00 hours, about the alien from the planet Melmac who comes to live with the Tanner family in Los Angeles. This week, Alf got through the scramble to talk to the President, with disastrous results, including imprisonment on a charge of treason for the head of the family. Alf straightens everything out, and even gets Brian "Alf" Tanner a presidential citation. The episode was a riot.

I was horrified by *The Two Charlies*, the British film that preceded it. This was supposed to launch International Children's Week with a warning about battered children - the idea was to depict a child mercilessly beaten and tormented by vile parents.

The film ended with an appeal to all similarly battered children to turn for help to teachers or social workers.

The trouble is that I cannot imagine any battering parents allowing their victims to watch such a show, while it must have been terrifying for children in normal families.

LAST Thursday night's episode of *Dempsey and Makepeace* contained some of the most blatant and vicious anti-Semitism we have seen since *Goebbels* and *Der Sturmer* went out of business. It was not only that the arch-villain was a fat Jew with a hooked nose, an imitation of the classical portrayals of Shylock and Fagin - the producer and director went to enormous lengths to savage as mordantly as possible the Jewish mother, the Jewish father, the Jewish daughter, the Jewish way of life, the Jewish wedding and the Jewish religion, right up to the last still photograph taken of *Dempsey*, *Makepeace* and their boss at the wedding.

The British studio may defend itself by saying that the series is always viciously chauvinistic about everyone except the British upper classes - Cockneys, Irish, Scots and Americans are all lampooned from time to time. But nobody ever got the same kind of evil treatment that the Jews were given. I tried to make out whether the producer and director were perhaps themselves Jews who needed a bout with a psychoanalyst, but their names were neutral - they could have been Jews or Gentiles.

Whether the Board of Deputies of British Jews took action over the episode I do not know. What I cannot understand is how this monstrosity came to be shown on Israel Television. Surely somebody looks at the films before they are screened? If so, why did he or she not burn this junk? If nobody watches the films in advance, why not? I trust that it is not too late to refuse to pay for this abomination.

## 'Does anybody enjoy the 2,000-decibel wedding?'

# Deaf to the noise

Helga Dudman

"AND HOW WAS the wedding?" "What?"

"The wedding. Was it a nice wedding?" "A nice bedding? Well now, I don't really know."

"No, no, the wedding. Did you manage to get to the food?"

"What? What? Are you calling me rude? Or a prude? What? What?"

And so it goes - the socially-induced deafness, the aftermath of Israeli celebrations that start with birthday parties (early childhood training in the creation and non-hearing of noise) and rise in a tumultuous crescendo to the uproarious marital climax.

Does anybody really enjoy the 2,000-decibel Israeli wedding? Has anyone ever questioned the happy participants? But how could one? Nobody could hear the guitars.

The only happy ones must be the fellows who earn their living hauling their grotesque sound-equipment from site to site. I've raised the point with experienced guests from many ethnic groups and social levels, and have yet to find anything but helpless opposition. In fact, friends who celebrated their wedding some years ago and made a point of not having loud-speakers told me they had been warmly congratulated on their remarkable decision by at least one government minister present.

Other friends, who attended a wedding this Pessah, told me that the only way they survived was by taking bits of matza, moistening and rolling them into tiny balls, and using these to stuff their ears.

For good physio-environmental reasons, the young don't mind the din quite so much. Why? Because they can't hear so well, that's why. From kindergarten on, they have been trained in Groupshriek, with its attendant loss of hearing. This is reported statistically each year by the army, which regularly tells us

that medical tests of draftees show a progressive slide into deafness. Thus does wonderful nature, its wonderful way, equip coming generations of Israelis for the crash of sound-waves all around them.

This reporter has long pointed out that the present generation of the middle-aged is the first and last in history to have far better hearing than their children and grandchildren. They grew up in quieter times.

ISRAELIS find it hard to grasp that visitors from abroad (where there's just as much video punk and so on, but where things are better compartmentalized, and where escape is often possible) are disturbed by our ever-present noise.

"It was noisy... but that's understandable." That was the recently reported verdict of an extremely polite tourist family who apparently spent a deafening time in a Jerusalem hotel. Why "understandable"? Because, if I remember the report correctly, the hotel had quite a few Orthodox guests with many children.

Now, the only family of my acquaintance whose five children are consistently and quietly well-behaved (far from repressed, just reasonable) is Orthodox: their five would lose any shouting match with the average two-kid "humanist" family.

But this is beside the point. Abroad, you don't find swarms of children in the "better" hotels. In many - would you believe it? - children are not welcome, and few travellers have the money that Israelis do. But that, too, is another story.

Here, guests in top-rated hotels

suffer from the blaring 2 a.m. music of the neighbouring hotel, not to mention other purveyors of merriment. A five-star Tel Aviv hotel, following constant complaints from dollar-paying guests, is about to bring a court case against the municipality for not enforcing its own by-laws and closing down late, late night blaring from so-called cafes at a swishing kikar.

Has anyone raised the problem with the minister of tourism (and justice)? Why even try? The Sharir eardrums have been so shattered by constant take-offs and landings - also not good on the spiral ganglion - that he probably thinks our hotels are quiet.

Can you join a kibbutz and get away from it all? Of course not. Along the shores of the Kinneret, one socialist outfit will rent out its beach to free-enterprise weddings, so that the neighbouring socialists must take to their air-conditioned rooms and close the windows tight.

We have not dealt here with the ever-present but presumably unavoidable noise made by traffic, airplanes, pile-drivers and tractors, all of which are supposed to be connected with a better life for all.

No; under discussion has been only that noise purposely created to please us. And that barely enters the consciousness of those who are supposed to like it, while driving those who do bear it right up the wall. The last time I wrote about the largely unenforced Kanowitz Law a few years ago, the response from deafened and desperate readers was enormous.

A reader in Rosh Pina called me recently, in anguish, to say that a noise-making tourism enterprise is planned for a residential area. By the time any such concept as zoning makes it to the provinces of Galilee, our vestigial ears will have quite dropped off.

## JUST DON'T LOOK DOWN!!



There are two ways to attend this summer's Israel Festival: you could buy a ticket and walk through the door, or you could take the long walk over hell.

Philippe Petit chose to do the latter, and if you get the idea he tried to string us along, you're right. Petit is an aerialist. Kicking off, if you'll pardon the expression, the Festival, the death-defying Frenchman performed his derring-do 60 metres above the Hinnom Valley ("Valley of Hell") between East and West Jerusalem. As thousands of faint-hearted city folks watched from below, Petit took a few ginger steps along the cable and then released a dove, which hung around long enough to have its picture taken before flying off. Petit previously spanned the towers of Notre Dame in Paris and walked seven times between the twin World Trade Centre towers in New York, obviously successfully.

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## BASEBALL

## Brewers' streaky season



HOMER. — The Brewers' Cecil Cooper recovers his form.

NEW YORK (AP). — The Milwaukee Brewers have finally struck a happy medium between 13 consecutive wins and 12 straight losses.

"One in a row is very exciting," manager Tom Trebelhorn said after the Brewers snapped their 12-game losing streak on Wednesday by defeating the Chicago White Sox 5-1 at the Cooper, Greg Brock and Robin Yount Homers.

The Brewers opened the season with a record-tying 13 victories, but Wednesday's triumph was their first since May 2.

And proving that the Brewers are starting to think big again, relief ace Dan Plesac, who pitched a scoreless ninth inning, pointed out that "We lost 12 in a row and we're only two games back (in the American League East)."

Milwaukee picked up a game on New York, who lost to Oakland 7-5, and slipped into second place by four percentage points over Toronto, a 5-4 loss in 10 innings to California. In other AL games, it was Boston 7, Kansas City 1; Seattle 6, Baltimore 2; Minnesota 8, Cleveland 2 and Detroit 6, Texas 4.

Athletics 7, Yankees 5

Rookie Mark McGwire's 14th home run of the season, a two-run drive in the second inning, helped Oakland lead Charles Hudson his first setback after six victories. McGwire, the AL home run leader, homered for the third game in a row. The A's had four other hits, including a triple by Alfredo Griffin and an RBI double by Mike Davis in their four-run second.

Hudson's 2.02 ERA soared to 2.68. He gave up five runs before leaving with one out in the third. Winner Gene Nelson replaced starter Eric Plank with the bases loaded in the third, struck out Don Pappas, retired Gary Ward on a grounder to get out of trouble and pitched 5-3 scoreless innings. New York's Willie Randolph hit a three-run homer off Jay Howell in the ninth.

Angels 5, Blue Jays 4

Wally Joyner hit his ninth home run with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning, the first run off Toronto relief ace Tom Blumel 1-1, in 21-23 innings and 19 appearances. The Blue Jays called for three runs in the ninth to tie the game 4-4 and spoil 31-year-old Jack Lawton's bid for his first major-league victory. With one out, Fred McGriff hit his third home run of the season, only the fifth hit off Lawton.

Red Sox 7, Royals 1

Glenn Hoffman and Wade Boggs drove in two runs apiece in support of Bruce Hurst's four-hit

pitching. The Royals, who had won six straight home games, averted their ninth shut-out when Angel Salazar hit his second home run of the season with two out in the fifth.

The loss was Denny Jackson's 1-4. In three of his losses the Royals have scored one run or none. Boggs, who had four hits, singled two runs home in the third inning and Rich Gedman had an RBI single in the fourth. Jim Rice's sacrifice fly made it 4-9 in the fifth. Rookie left fielder Bo Jackson dropped Dave Henderson's fly ball and Hoffman's two-run single gave Boston a 7-0 lead.

Mariners 6, Orioles 2

John Moore's two-run double in the sixth inning broke a 2-2 tie and Alvin Davis and Ken Phelps hit solo home runs with Mike Morjan allowed only eight hits. One of them was Jim Dwyer's two-run homer in the third inning, making this the 13th consecutive game in which the Orioles have hit at least one home run. It wasn't enough to prevent an end to Baltimore's four-game winning streak, however.

Twins 8, Indians 2

Tom Brunansky hit his third career grand slam with two out in the sixth inning to break a 2-2 tie and Jason Bergman struck out eight in 6-1-3 innings. Brunansky hit a 3-2 fastball from knuckleballer Tom Candiotti, 1-4, for his seventh home run of the season after Kirby Puckett singled and Kent Hrbek and Roy Smalley walked. Manager enticer, Brunansky lined a 2-3 pitch just inside the first pole.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4

Darrell Kiser hit a three-run homer and Dan Pety pitched seven strong innings as Detroit won for the seventh time in eight games. After allowing three runs in the first inning on homers by Scott Fletcher and Pete O'Brien, Pety settled down and pitched the eighth.

Lower Bobby Witt allowed four runs and five hits while walking five and striking out eight in 5-2-3 innings. After the game, the Rangers placed Witt on the 15-day disabled list with a strained muscle in his right shoulder.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Dorn Taylor, a 28-year-old rookie, was doing a darn good job for the Pittsburgh Pirates with nothing to show for it.

For his first four starts this season resulted in three Pittsburgh victories, but no decisions for Taylor, who was recalled by the pirates on April 23 after he was the last player cut in spring training by manager Jim Leyland.

Taylor tried again on Wednesday night and got his first major-league victory, a 5-3 decision over the Houston Astros.

"It's about time," said Taylor, who was backed by homers from Sid Drennon, Barry Bonds and Andy van Slyke for all of Pittsburgh's runs.

The Pirates also got outstanding relief work from Hippolito Pina, who pitched hitless ball for the last 2-3 innings for his first save. Taylor allowed six hits, including solo homers by Jose Cruz and Alan Ashby, in 6-1-3 innings.

In other National League games, Cincinnati beat Chicago 6-2, San Francisco outscored Montreal 9-7, St. Louis edged Atlanta 5-4 and New York defeated San Diego 10-3. Los Angeles at Philadelphia were rained out again.

Cardinals 5, Braves 4

St. Louis took over first place in the East, .696 ahead of Chicago, when Orel Hershiser pitched his 10th straight win in the ninth inning against Atlanta.

The Cardinals took advantage of shaky relief pitching by the Braves to overcome a 4-2 deficit. St. Louis led 4-4 with two runs on only one hit in the seventh when reliever Jim Acker walked

Jack Clark, forcing in one run, then hit Willie McGee with a pitch. In the ninth, with Gene Garber, 5-3, pitching for Atlanta, Vince Coleman singled, stole his 26th base of the season and scored on Smith's single.

Whatever the sport, and whatever the circumstances, a giant killer can always be found with the sling-shot poised and ready to launch those few rude shocks and bitter upsets that sport thrives on. With nerves on edge, tension high, a pass going astray here and a missed touch kick there, almost anything can happen.

Such errors are avoided by self-control and complete and unyielding concentration — just the qualities a top side can let slip when playing a rank outsider.

Starting from the top with the favourites Australia and New Zealand, the scope for the hatchet man is severely restricted. Neither side has been known to surrender against an inferior side and both are free from hidden flaws.

remining. And a favourable draw indicates that it will be snapped up after a parochial squabble between England, Ireland and Wales.

Scotland, if, as expected, they overcome the group hurdle, should blunder into New Zealand at the quarter-final stage and that, as they say, should be that.

But accidents can, and frequently do, happen and the rugby World Cup is as vulnerable to the whims of chance as any other sporting occasion.

The performers in Australia and New Zealand are taking part in an inaugural event and nobody can exactly predict how even the best of them will react to a tournament schedule lasting a month and posing new and unfamiliar problems.

## Giants 9, Expos 7

San Francisco used 15 hits to rally from a 3-4 deficit against Montreal, with Cliff Davis' fourth single of the game driving in the go-ahead run in the eighth inning.

Jose Uribe led off the eighth with a single against Randy St. Claire, 2-3, and stole second before scoring on the single by Davis, who later scored on a wild pitch. Jeff Robinson, 3-1, was the winner in relief, retiring all 10 batters he faced with four strikeouts.

## Reds 6, Cubs 2

Cincinnati snuffed a four-game losing streak as Barry Larkin, Nick Treanor and Dave Parker homered and Bill Goldschmidt pitched a no-hit complete game against Chicago who had won five straight.

Larkin's solo homer off loser Greg Maddux, 3-5, made it 1-0 in the third and Treanor followed with a two-run homer in the fourth. After Buddy Bell struck out the side to extend his hitting streak to 17 games, longest in the majors, Parker followed with his 10th homer.

## Mets 10, Padres 3

Rafael Santana, hitting .351 in the last 12 games, hit a two-run double in a six-run fourth inning that carried New York over San Diego.

Mets catcher Gary Carter, who also had two RBIs, started the fourth off with an RBI off Padres starter Ed Whitson, 4-4, and centre fielder Stan Jefferson relayed, allowing a second run to score. After a walk, Santana's two-run double gave the Mets a 4-2 lead.



REVIVAL. — The Mets' Rafael Santana leads a Mets revival against the Padres.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	15	.583	—
Milwaukee	21	15	.583	—
Toronto	20	16	.559	1 1/2
Baltimore	20	20	.500	3 1/2
Detroit	18	20	.474	5
Boston	18	20	.474	5 1/2
Cleveland	12	27	.308	12 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	22	15	.595	—
California	21	16	.568	1 1/2
Seattle	21	19	.525	2 1/2
Minnesota	20	19	.513	3
Cincinnati	20	19	.513	3
Texas	16	21	.432	6
Chicago	14	22	.389	7 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	22	14	.611	—
Chicago	22	15	.595	1 1/2
Cincinnati	19	18	.513	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474	5
New York	18	20	.474	5
Philadelphia	15	21	.417	7

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	24	16	.600	—
Cincinnati	23	16	.590	1 1/2
Atlanta	19	19	.513	3 1/2
Houston	19	20	.488	4 1/2
Los Angeles	19	20	.488	4 1/2
San Diego	10	32	.238	15

## DAVIS CUP TENNIS

## Israel, India open contacts

By JACK LEON

The Israel Lawn Tennis Association yesterday sent a telex to the All India Lawn Tennis Association in Madras, confirming India's invitation to play their Davis Cup World Group quarter-final in New Delhi from July 24 to 26.

The message also asked for details of where the Israeli cup contingent could obtain entry visas to India, according to ITA general-secretary Zvi Meyer.

New Delhi has no diplomatic representation here. The British Consulate in Tel Aviv has handled Israeli visa applications to India for many years, but ceased this service in 1982.

The telex the ITA received from Madras on Wednesday, announcing India's decision to go ahead with the quarter-final as scheduled, marked the beginning of direct contact between the two tennis associations. Until then, all negotiations regarding the match had been carried out through the London-based International Tennis Federation.

## YOUTH TENNIS

Israel beat Taiwan 2-0 in Hong-kong on Wednesday in second-round play at the Asian qualifying tournament of the International Tennis Federation's third annual World Youth Cup for players under-16.

The Israeli team, coached by Shmuel Ben-Zion, defeated Taiwan 2-0 in the second round of the 12-nation competition.

In singles against Taiwan, Oded Weisberg beat Sung Peng 6-3, 6-2, while Nir David lost to Sung Chang 7-5, 6-4. The "dead" doubles was not played.

## TENNIS

## Rinaldi out

GENEVA (AP). — Argentine teenager Mariana Perez-Roldan advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$100,000 Geneva Open Women's tennis tournament by upsetting Kathy Rinaldi of the United States 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the third round yesterday.

Meanwhile, Zina Garrison's entry at next week's French Open was said to be endangered by a foot injury. The American, seeded second at Geneva, was upset in Wednesday's second round by unseeded Australian Jenny Byrne.

Yesterday, Pam Whitcomb, tour director of the Women's International Tennis Association, announced Garrison's withdrawal from the doubles because of a stress fracture on the right foot. It is "questionable" whether she will play at Roland-Garros, Whitcomb said. She said the injury apparently occurred in Garrison's hometown of Houston before she left for Europe.

Other second round scores: 1-Chris Evert (U.S.) beat Esmenacile Dery (France) 6-1, 6-4; 4-Lari McNeil (U.S.) beat Camille Beaudin (U.S.) 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

## SOCCER REVIEW

## For thrills, try second division

Post Sports Staff

Rarely has an idea ever been so vindicated before its time.

The decision to institute playoffs in the top soccer league next season has already proven itself a wise one, given the state of affairs as the current season winds down. While the National League proceedings were effectively wrapped up a month before the end — with the only remaining point of concern being the third relegation spot — the Second Division is ablaze with drama that should continue right up until next week, the last Saturday of the league season.

In the First Division, tomorrow's focal point could be the Hativah Quarter, as Bnei Yehuda aim to take their incredible unbeaten run to within one game of an unsurpassable season-perfect record while their visitors from Yavne will seek to destroy that ambition by giving themselves a last lease on life.

Bnei Yehuda will be at full strength while Yavne have a rather extended queue at the doctor's door with Avi Peretz, Uri Peled and David Buaron all likely to be sidelined.

## EUROPEAN SOCCER

## Dundee's Cup dream shatters

DUNDEE, Scotland (AP). — Dundee United's dreams of bringing the UEFA Cup to Scotland for the first time ended in abject despair here on Wednesday night as IFK Gothenburg lifted it for the second time in five seasons.

Lennart Nilsson's crucial first half strike — the only goal United have conceded at home in six European ties this season — proved to be their undoing as the Swedish side collected the cup 2-1 on aggregate.

Despite a vastly-improved second half display in which John Clark grabbed a stunning equalizer, there was to be no fairy-tale conclusion to United's remarkable treble chase this season.

Instead, a campaign which at one stage promised to bring the Scottish League title and Cup, as well as the UEFA Cup, ended with nothing but two sets of runners-up medals.

However, unlike Saturday's timid performance against St. Mirren in the Scottish Cup Final, at least United manager Jim McClean

lined. They desperately need all three points but it takes a brave man to forecast them upsetting Bnei Yehuda when the Tel Avivians are just 180 minutes from that record.

Should, however, Yavne spring a surprise, they could find themselves hanging on to a genuine chance of escaping the drop. For while Hapoel Tel Aviv's extended misery might be eased a mile after they entertain the rabbits of the season Betar Netanya in the early game at Bloomfield, fellow stragglers in the relegation zone Betar Tel Aviv could slip back to level on points with Yavne. Maccabi Tel Aviv, it is true, have their eye on Tuesday's Cup semi-final against champions Betar Jerusalem, but they should still pack sufficient firepower and ambition to outlast their crosstown rivals.

The burning issue of the single promotion place from the Second Division could be decided at YMCA, the capital city's apology for a stadium, where Hapoel Jerusalem host Hapoel Haifa.

Yehoshua Polgasbaum's sturdy Jerusalem have a three-point advantage at start of play but anything less than a win could put them under enormous pressure and make their promotion prospects most precarious, since their final game is away in Rehovot against

Sh'aranyin while Hohen have a relatively easy task — a home game against Ramat Amidar, and their goal situation is superior to Jerusalem's. This should be a real humdinger and for the first time since Betar quit the capital the "Y" ground should be full to capacity.

The reason why the Second Division is so exciting is that apart from their below just one promotion place for grabs, four teams will be demoted this season, while the 5th- and 6th-from-bottom-placed clubs must engage in play-offs against the champions of the two Third Division (Liga Aleph) leagues. Thus no fewer than nine clubs are still involved in a bid to escape the drop.

Tomorrow's schedule of matches:

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Mac. Petah Tikva v Mac. Haifa	11.00 (6-8)	
Hap. Petah Tikva v Hap. Ramat	(1-4)	
Mac. Tel Aviv v Bet. Tel Aviv	(3-1)	
Hap. Be'er Sheva v Mac. Jaffa	(6-0)	
Bnei Yehuda v Mac. Yavne	(0-0)	
Hap. Tel Aviv v Bet. Netanya	15.00 (3-0)	
Mac. Netanya v Shimonon Tel Aviv	(2-1)	
Hap. Kfar Sava v Hap. Lod	(0-3)	

SECOND DIVISION		
Hap. Dimona v Bet. Nahariya	(1-3)	
Hap. Maroness v Hap. Yehud	(0-1)	
Bet. Ramat v Hap. Be'er Sheva	(1-2)	
Hapoel Haifa v Hap. Ramat	(0-0)	
Ramat Amidar v Hap. Hadera	(1-2)	
Hap. Tzoran v Hap. Holon	(0-1)	
Hap. Kfar Sava v Hap. Yavne	(1-0)	
Hap. Acre v Hap. Tzoran	(1-1)	

ited drew with a team of the highest calibre, who always held the upper hand during the 18 minutes of the final.

United could not be faulted on this occasion for their courage, competitiveness or commitment. But almost 70 games this season proved to be too great a handicap to their grand ambitions.

United took the entire first half to warm to their task and by that time they were a goal behind and chasing three to win the Cup.

Nilsson's 22nd-minute score was a piece of instinctive finishing by the forward, who collected a pass from Tore Holmgren wide on the left, cut smartly inside Clark and drove a low shot past keeper Billy Thomson.

Talpa began to happen immediately after the interval. Paul Seggragby was brought on to shore up the defence and Clark moved into attack to use his weight and aerial ability.

The transformation was electrifying. On the hour John Ferguson crossed towards Clark just outside the box and the striker lurched forward quickly before striking a left-foot shot past IFK keeper Thomas Wernersson.

That equalizer looked as if it might signal the start of a marvellous comeback, but Gothenburg, charged on to capture the trophy they first won in 1982.

Dundee manager Jim McClean

had few complaints about his side's defeat.

"The better team won," he admitted, adding, "Some important decisions possibly went against us. But I'm not using that as an excuse. There's no sour grapes."

"We maybe didn't get the breaks we needed, but at the end of the day I think we got the luck at other times to get where we were tonight. The players gave every ounce of energy they had left. But honestly there was not enough there when they needed it most. Gothenburg were just too good."

"We asked the players to peak a couple of times too often. And tonight and last Saturday they looked like a team below their best."

Conquerors of Barcelona and Borussia Mönchengladbach on the road to the final, the Scots failed to find the same form that inflicted two victories on the Spaniards and posted a 2-0 away triumph over the Germans.

Gothenburg, which triumphed over Internazionale of Milan in the quarterfinal, produced the same sort of resolute, resolute action that forced two drawn games with the Italians to advance on the away goals rule.

## NHL PLAYOFFS

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP). — Jari Kurri scored at 6:50 of overtime on Wednesday night, giving the Edmonton Oilers a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and a 2-0 lead in the Stanley Cup Finals.

The best-of-seven series shifts to Philadelphia for game 3 tonight.

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Curry scored at 6:50 of overtime on Wednesday night, giving the Edmonton Oilers a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and a 2-0 lead in the Stanley Cup Finals.

The best-of-seven series shifts to Philadelphia for game 3 tonight.

## CRICKET Relics visit

Post Sports Staff

The Relics Cricket Club, visiting from England, sparks off this season's contacts with cricketers from abroad, playing two matches this weekend against invitation sides made up from clubs around the country.

Tomorrow they play at Kibbutz Na'an and on Saturday at Ashdod, both games beginning at 10.30.

There were victories in the weekend league games for Young Ashdod and Hapoel Ramat, who beat Kfar Sava and Hapoel Ramat, respectively, in convincing fashion.

Scores — Young Ashdod 295-8 (Nissim Jitrad 87, Ronen Jitrad 50, Albi Abrahamson 40); Kfar Sava 179-8 (Nissim Jitrad 57). Young Ashdod won by 116 runs.

Hapoel Ramat 164; Hapoel Ramat 89 (Nissim Jitrad 64). Ramat won by 75 runs.

Stanley Parkman, the Hapoel Ramat all-rounder, has been appointed national captain for the anticipated inaugural tour of the United

States by an Israeli team. The tour is scheduled to take place later this summer. Benny David of Lod has been chosen vice-captain.

LONDON (AP). — England won the first one day 55-over international at the Oval here yesterday with ease by seven wickets. Pakistan 232 for 6, England 233 for 3. Pakistan got off to a terrible start, with Ramiz Raja run out off the third ball. At 18, Mansoor Akhtar was caught by Gelling in the slips for 12. Then Javed Miandad (113) and Moinuddin Khan (45) put up some sort of a rally, but it was just not enough.

The Pakistan bowling, lacking injured pace-men Salim Jaffer and Mohsin Khan, and with fast bowler Zahir Khan inexplicably dropped, posted an improbable 233 for 3. Pakistan got off to a terrible start, with Ramiz Raja run out off the third ball. At 18, Mansoor Akhtar was caught by Gelling in the slips for 12. Then Javed Miandad (113) and Moinuddin Khan (45) put up some sort of a rally, but it was just not enough.

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Car wash company, Herzliya area, requires marketing and registry clerks, 9 day week (not

הכרזה מן האתר

IT'S BEEN put on the back burner now, but the simmering row in the petrochemical industry is bound to bubble over again, sooner or later. What follows is therefore only an interim report, along the lines of the story so far...

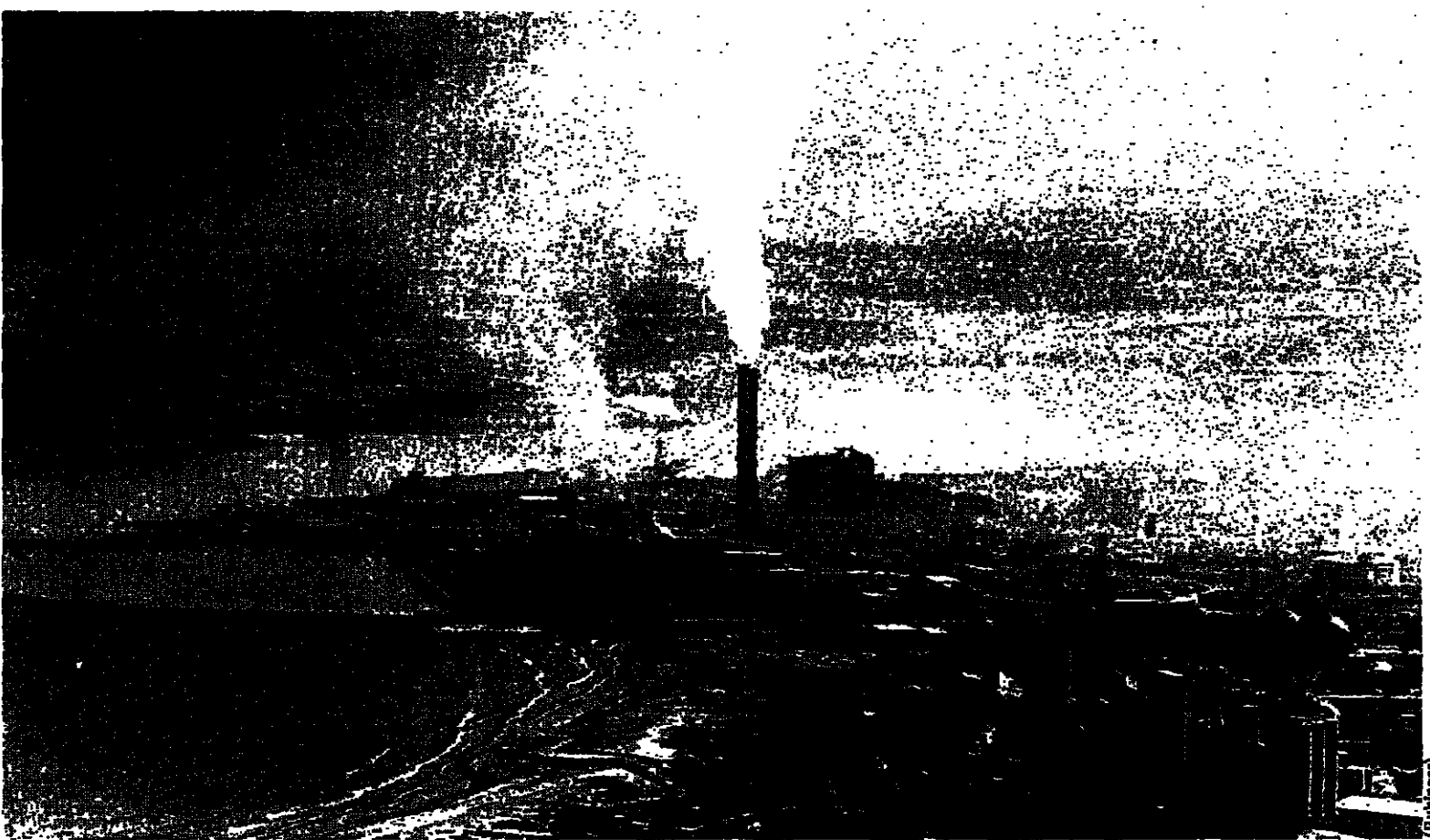
Where to commence the tale is a bit tricky, but to understand anything you have to know that in the beginning there were the Oil Refineries in Haifa Refining oil, however, is only the simplest thing you can do with black gold, as Joel Ostrowicz knows better than most people on this earth.

Now old enough to be classified a senior citizen, Ostrowicz's fascinating life-story can, for present purposes be compressed to two sentences. The Polish born chemical engineer succeeded in getting out of Europe in time, and quickly made a fortune in South America, in industrial chemistry such as photographic films. Turning to petrochemicals, he moved from small to big fortunes and has been active in the field for over three decades.

In the early Sixties he was involved in the original South American investment group that set-up Clal Israel, before finding himself edged out by the Israeli banks to his great and unforgiving disgust. He nevertheless became a major investor in Israel, and by persuading the late Pinhas Sapir that petrochemicals was a desirable industry for the country to have, he paved the way for the establishment of Israel Petrochemical Enterprises (IPE) in 1962.

This company, and others that sprang up around Haifa Bay, all received their raw material ("feedstock" in industry jargon) from the Oil Refineries Limited (ORL). To understand the connection between oil and petrochemicals, it is easiest to quote Ostrowicz's story of how he explained the concept to Sapir. Pointing to the flame of gas being flared off from the refineries Ostrowicz said, "Instead of burning that stuff as waste, I want to use it."

The stuff in question is ethylene, which IPE turns into polyethylene, which in turn is used in the plastics



## Oil or petrochemicals? Pinhas Landau reports

# The battle of Haifa Bay

industry. The chain thus runs: Oil (which is imported) goes to ORL for refining; a by-product is ethylene, which is piped to IPE instead of being burnt; this is made into polyethylene and goes to 160 plastics factories in kibbutzin and towns around the country, as well as to exports. There are other by-products of ORL; some go to other firms in the petrochemical sector (Gadot, Frutarom, Haifa Chemicals) and some are still not utilized.

FOR MANY years ORL and IPE were at each other's throats. ORL accused IPE of being the cause of its losses, and said it needed to raise prices substantially in order to cover them. IPE (read Ostrowicz) said that ORL were "bunch of incompetents" who didn't know the first thing about petrochemicals. What was necessary was to increase ORL's ethylene capacity from 130,000 to 200,000 tons, said IPE, even offering to take over the whole ethylene operation to show how it should be done.

Eventually, the two corporate neighbours made peace—in fact they decided to go to bed together in a joint project called Carmel Olefin, which would expand ORL's ethylene output and IPE's use thereof, giving both sides more profits (or less losses).

The people behind this touching story of enemies turned partners, apart from Ostrowicz and ORL boss Zvi Zami, were ministers Ariel Sharon and Moshe Shaleh. The former had been on Ostrowicz's side throughout, possibly because IPE is under the purview of Sharon's ministry of trade and industry, while ORL is in Shaleh's energy patch. Shaleh, who, along with Zami, had been the butt of ferocious attacks by Ostrowicz, who minces few words, now

became a ally of the tough entrepreneur in his next battle.

This is still being fought, and Ostrowicz's opponent is the Treasury. To his absolute amazement and indignation, the old campaigner is being fought to a standstill by Moshe Nissim and Aharon Fogel, Finance Minister and Minister of Industry and Commerce.

The most exquisite part of this battle is the tactics being used by both sides. These are perhaps the best reflection of the changed intellectual climate in Israeli economic thinking. Both sides are seeking to outflank the other from the right, by proving that their opponent is in favour of statist intervention in industry and finance, while they are champions of free enterprise.

TO GET to the guts of the row, it would appear that Sharon and Shaleh promised ORL and IPE that if they teamed up and expanded production together via the Carmel Olefin project, they would be given benefits from the government normally reserved only for investments in Grade A development zones. In practice, this meant that if Ostrowicz and his mates put up \$60m., the government would cough up the remaining \$45m. needed for the plan.

no way, said the Treasury. Haifa is not a Grade A zone, and we can't make precedents of that nature, or else everyone will want the goodies, wherever they set up shop.

But, said Ostrowicz, who took the lead role in the partnership, we can't set our plant up in a grade A zone, because we must be adjacent to ORL, who supply our feedstock. And if we don't get Grade A benefits, we won't go ahead, because it won't be worth our while—the rate of return on the investment will be too low.

Too bad, said the Treasury, turning on its laissez-faire charm. If the investment is worthwhile, you should finance it yourself and leave us out. If it isn't, why should we join you in financing it anyway?

Because, said Ostrowicz, it will create jobs (in depressed Haifa, Shaleh's home town and base) and exports, as well as helping develop the plastics industry in kibbutzim and development towns (which no minister ought to want to object to). And our added value is high. Therefore, if you are worried about precedents, make the rules so that anyone who sets up a factory that has high added value and most of whose output goes to exports should benefit from Grade A incentives, irrespective of the geographical location involved.

This was a fine sally, because everyone in the Treasury knows that the policy of shovelling money into development zones has been a total failure and should have been abolished years ago on economic efficiency and budgetary grounds, but it is still political suicide to suggest that.

However, while Ostrowicz tried to tell the Treasury how to run the country, the Treasury tried to tell Ostrowicz how to run his business: If the thing is worthwhile for you, do it. If it isn't, then it isn't for us either, and the supposed benefits to the wider economy won't make any difference, they said.

Of course it's not worthwhile for us, said Ostrowicz. But that's because government interference in every aspect of pricing, finance costs, investment rules and all the rest of the disgusting bureaucratic paraphernalia that you Israelis have built up is so disruptive as to make it not worthwhile. If you want to be capitalists, why don't you deregulate the oil industry, abolish investment incentives and parallel taxes used to finance them, and let everyone run their own business as best they can.

This is another fine gambit, aimed at the liberal and pro-free market approach supposedly taking hold in the Treasury. Giving as good as they get, Treasury officials have noted that IPE always asked for, and often got, better terms from the government than the general framework of incentives allowed for at the time.

Thus, for four years in the late Seventies and early Eighties, IPE received an effective subsidy on the ethylene it bought. It also used to get a higher ration of export subsidies than was justified by its added value rating. "That's his style," said one Treasury source of Ostrowicz recently. "He always demands a lot, and loudly, to see what he can get. It's perfectly legitimate, but it doesn't mean we have to give it to him."

THESE SUGGESTIONS that Ostrowicz had benefited from above-average government help reached a peak when one newspaper quoted the finance minister as saying

Ostrowicz was coming to the government (over Grade A status) with "less than clean hands."

Ostrowicz has never been noted for having a phlegmatic Polish temperament—rather, he has a fiery Latin temper, and this slight made him see red. He has been demanding a public apology from Nissim ever since the report's publication, and he dismisses the Treasury's denial that Nissim ever authored such remarks.

If an apology is not forthcoming, Ostrowicz has told this reporter, he will sell out his stake in IPE, donate the proceeds to charity, and cut his long-standing business association with Israel. This kind of high-handed behaviour by ministers and civil servants is what has, over the years, driven away so many Jewish entrepreneurs from doing business in Israel, he added. Only his own irrational Zionist devotion has made him stick it out so long, he said, but this time he's had enough.

The Treasury is unmoved by the rhetoric. "We have confidence that he will do what's good for him. If he doesn't go ahead with Carmel Olefin, (which received Grade B status as a compromise, worth \$22m. of government support, although the Treasury wanted Grade C, meaning no special benefits), that suggests that that is the correct decision—for us as well as for him," said the Treasury official.

In other words, we now have the absurd situation that the Treasury says that what's good for Joel Ostrowicz is good for the State Of Israel, while Joel Ostrowicz himself says that what's good for the State of Israel is good for Joel Ostrowicz.

At the moment, there is a lull in the war of words, although Ostrowicz's recently delivered a tremendous barrage of abuse at the Treasury, and at Fogel personally, in his chairman's report to shareholders in IPE's 1986 financial statement. It remains to be seen whether Ostrowicz will slam the door and quit the game, or whether, as with his long and bitter dispute with ORL, yesterday's antagonists will succeed in patching up their quarrel and becoming tomorrow's partners in a new venture that, this time perhaps, will be genuinely beneficial to all parties.

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## MARKET PLACE

### A second leg

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has been unusually quiet in recent days. After a jump on Sunday, in the wake of another lower-than-expected consumer price index, the market has zig-zagged for the rest of the week, with turnover at a low level, at least compared to the recent average.

There is a sharp difference of opinion among advisers and analysts as to what this presages. In other words, will there be a second leg to the bull market that got underway late last year, and that doubled the share market's real value in four or five months?

The more optimistic school believes that the shakeout that began in late April and continued for two to three weeks was the long-awaited correction that the market badly needed. Having absorbed it, they believe that the market is now in a consolidation stage, which can continue for some time, before the next upward move.

The political problems feed into this technical environment, in this view, by providing good excuses for little activity and for the market to trade within a relatively narrow range, although day-to-day volatility can be quite high, for all that.

Thus, as one leading fund manager said a few days ago: "I wouldn't be surprised if the market carried on churning up and down for several weeks more, with traders moving in and out but overall volume restrained. There is little reason not to take advantage of share interest rates that still look quite high, compared to inflation, and there is no sign that masses of new money are coming into the market."

"The political situation is also a dampening factor," he added, "but the underlying trend will reassert itself eventually, and therefore for the longer-term investor the current period offers the chance to unburiedly build up positions in stocks that look attractive to him."

This, then, is the approach that sees the market as being in a major bull trend, which has been interrupted by a set-back for profit-taking, followed by consolidation, followed by another sustained rise—the hoped-for "second leg."

Not everyone is so sanguine, however. Nahum Eshel, the managing director of Ofek, a portfolio-management subsidiary, is much less sure of which way the next big move is going to be. Eshel earned unfavorable publicity in early April, when his view that the market was way too high was disregarded by the thundering herd as its stampede into shares sent prices soaring.

In the wake of the subsequent sell-off, his warnings are belatedly appreciated, at least by some. However, he is now caught between two approaches to the market.

"The present consolidation is a good thing," he told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "And it will end in break-out in price—but that could be a break-out to the upside or the downside without there being any way of knowing in advance. I think when it happens, it will be very sudden and violent."

"On the one hand, the argument regarding the weight of money in the market has validity—as we see in several markets round the world—and that alone could keep prices moving higher, as fresh investment funds are pumped into shares."

"But on the basis of share fundamentals my attitude is to plump for caution. That means that people who are not in the market should consider very carefully whether they want to get in now, and people who are already in should consider whether they are in too deep."

Those who are prepared to take the risk, however, can use the opportunity either to buy more shares, or to renege their portfolio in favour of better-quality shares, he says. This can be done most easily in a tranquil atmosphere, as currently exists.

"The reason I would err on the side of caution is simply because I think prices are, on the average, still too high."

Ofek recently took the results of all the companies that published figures for 1986, which comprise almost half the total market, and we found that the average price/earnings ratio is 27. Granted that this year earnings will be up, Eshel says, but these will be offset by the windfall profits made by many companies last year because of lower taxes on industrial and other corporations.

"In addition, the good news on inflation and interest rates has all been discounted—probably overdiscounted—by the market. Finally, you have a lot of neophytes in the market, who joined only when prices were heading up and thought money was there for the making. In a choppy, or downward-trending market, they'll jump ship, and possibly trigger another sell-off, via the mutual funds."

## Scitex trims quarterly loss

By KEN SCHACHTER  
TEL AVIV. — Scitex Corp. yesterday reported a first-quarter net loss of \$4.95 million on unaudited revenues of \$32m. as the company continued its campaign of retrenchment following a two-year slump.

The loss per share was .45 cents versus \$1.09 for the first quarter of 1986, when the net loss was \$11.98m. on sales of \$22.57m.

At a Beit Sokolov press conference, Efraim R. Aza, Scitex chairman, president and chief executive officer, repeatedly declined to predict when the company would turn a profit but noted that a 15 per cent cut in staff during 1986, combined with wage concessions of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, should allow a leaner Scitex to compete more effectively.

"We're committed to rationalize," he said. "No one is assured the company will stay the same."

Indeed, the company maintained its string of progressively decreasing net losses from the first quarter of 1986. The first quarter's net loss was \$36,000 less than the last quarter of 1986.

The company, which produces computerized imaging systems used in *Time*, *Playboy*, *USA Today* and

other publications, was a leader among Israel's high-technology companies through the early 1980s. Its fortunes fell sharply during the sector's doldrums, which began in 1985.

The Herzliya-based multinational reported that first quarter research and development expenses were "significantly lower" than in the first quarter of 1986, when several new products were in the pipeline, but Aza noted that the "number of people engaged in R&D has increased."

The company's stock, which reached a high bid price of \$20.75 in 1985, was trading at \$3.06 yesterday on the over-the-counter market in the U.S.

As the company faltered last year, Aza moved to regain control, taking the chairman's title from Arthur Low. Ben-Zion Naveh was added to the senior management team as chief operating officer.

Responding to questions after the press conference, Aza charged that West German electronics giant Siemens, a Scitex rival, was using "strong-arm business practices."

Siemens filed a patent infringement suit in the U.S. against Scitex

over equipment used to make colour separations. In response, Scitex has filed a counter-suit, Aza said.

"They're losing market share," he said. "We have stolen the market from them and in their frustration they filed suit."

In its annual report also issued yesterday, the company said "soft demand" had hurt the electronics and energy exploration sectors of the Scitex business. Aza said, however, that the Japanese market, which now accounts for about 8 per cent of sales, is expected to grow to 20 per cent. The firm's primary markets are the U.S. and Europe, which combine for about 88 per cent of sales.

In 1986 the company increased to \$17.5m. its gross research and development budget, a vital area for a firm like Scitex that needs to keep its technological edge. The previous year it spent \$16.97m.

Even through its lean years, Scitex has remained a leader in the production of high-tech graphic arts equipment. Scitex laser plotters, for example, are used in producing full-colour newspapers, and its pre-press system allow colour-photos to be retouched and manipulated, creating special effects.



Moshe Nissim (Isaac Harari)

## 'Rescue plan will transform moshavim'

By KEN SCHACHTER  
TEL AVIV. — The proposed NIS 1.2 billion moshavim rescue package "will change the character" of the agricultural movement, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim declared yesterday.

Addressing a Farmers Association group, Nissim said the Ravid committee, which designed the bail-out plan, would provide the government with safeguards against loans at "exorbitant" interest rates, the establishment of manufacturing plants without a certain market and unsupervised outlays by moshav purchasing organizations.

"It's not an ordinary agreement because it has implications that will change the character of the moshav movement," he said.

The plan, under which the government will inject NIS 692 million, was hammered out in talks between the Agriculture Ministry and the Treasury. Like the government funds, NIS 261m. from commercial banks would be used to reschedule short-term moshavim debts into long-term loans. A further NIS 300m. would be written off by the Jewish Agency and the banks.

Nissim said that in tackling the problems of the moshavim, the government abides by the same standards as with industry.

"When we approach agriculture," Nissim said, "we do it in the same spirit as we do when we approach the other sectors of the economy. We demand that it be more efficient."

## Pan Am: 80% load factor in '87

By JONATHAN KARP  
For Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — After increasing its off-season business, Pan Am expects to achieve an 80 per cent load factor on its Tel Aviv flights this year, a marked increase over their 1986 level of 69 per cent.

Gad Moritz, general manager of Pan Am in Israel, said yesterday that during the first four months of 1987, the carrier filled 72 per cent of the available seats on its flights from Tel Aviv, compared with 61 per cent last year.

He added that the heavy summer season should boost Pan Am's load factor.

Moritz said Israelis comprised about 35 per cent of the passengers on Pan Am's Tel Aviv-Paris flight. He stressed that the airline sought to give Israelis numerous options from Paris, with two flights a day to New York, five flights per week to Washington, four flights per week to Miami and many connections from the U.S. to destinations in South America.

Pan Am has no immediate plans, however, to begin non-stop service between Israel and the U.S. or to use a larger plane than the narrow-bodied Boeing 727 currently flying the route to Paris. Moritz explained that the airline simply did not have the aircraft needed for these changes.

## Market quiet as Citicorp step is reassessed

LONDON (Reuters). — Financial markets calmed yesterday after a decision by Citicorp to set aside \$3 billion to cover bad Third World loans threw them into turmoil on Wednesday.

The dollar firmed slightly, and some dealers said they expected Citicorp's move would force the bank, the biggest in the U.S., to raise its interest rates. Wall Street was up moderately at midday, bank shares were pumped into shares.

"But on the basis of share fundamentals my attitude is to plump for caution. That means that people who are not in the market should consider very carefully whether they want to get in now, and people who are already in should consider whether they are in too deep."

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## ECI back in black for first time since '85

Post Economic Staff  
ECI Telecom Ltd. finally climbed out of the red last quarter to turn in its first profit in a year and a half.

The company said yesterday it had earned a slim \$44,000 net on sales of \$5.8 million in the January-March period, compared with a year-earlier loss of \$1.64m. Sales were up 16 per cent on the year. Per share earnings came to one cent, compared with a 33-cent loss a year ago.

In the final quarter of last year, ECI, which makes communications equipment primarily for military use, registered a \$1.8m. loss, capping a year of red ink amounting to \$8m. In 1985, the company lost \$3m.

Meir Laizer, president and chief executive officer, attributed the turnaround to a 48 per cent cut in administrative expenses and a 47 per cent drop in financial expenses, on top of the 16 per cent gain in sales. The cost-cutting had entailed trim-

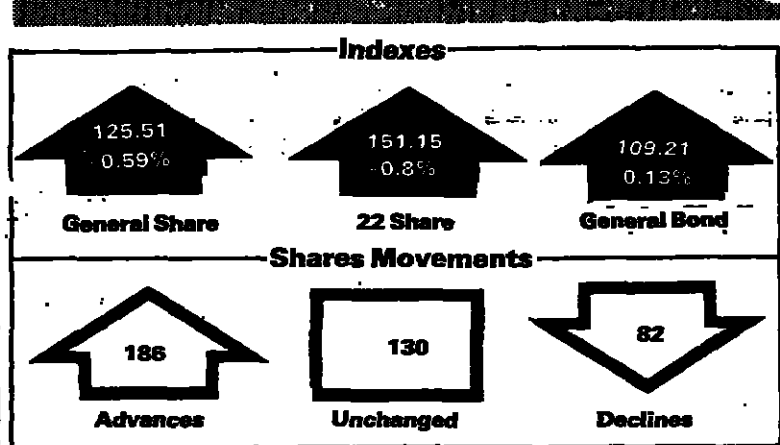
ming staff salaries and reducing bank debts by some \$5m.

Laizer sounded an optimistic note, saying that "strategic cost-cutting measures, in combination with increasing sales and substantial backlog, put the company back on the road to improved results in 1987."

Research and development expenditures, which had largely been spared the cuts while ECI developed its DTS-240 circuit multiplier system, fell on a year-on-year basis in the first quarter by about 7 per cent to \$519,000.

L.A. Federation plans to sell newspaper  
LOS ANGELES. — The Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles has decided to sell the *Jewish Journal*—the largest of the city's four Jewish weeklies—which the federation subsidizes and which has been running at a loss.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices				
Name	Price	Turnover	% change	
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
Bank Leumi	2350	1908	+2.6	
Bank Hapoalim	2680	102	+1.5	
Bank Mizrahi	8420	2550	+2.7	
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
Bank Leumi	82570	584	+0.2	
Bank Hapoalim	82570	120	+0.4	
Bank Mizrahi	118300	348	+0.8	
Bank Leumi	35200	287	+0.8	
Bank Hapoalim	82540	1127	+0.6	
Bank Mizrahi	180250	100	+0.6	
Bank Leumi	35930	184	+0.4	
<b>Mortgage Banks</b>				
Bank Leumi	8880	158	+2.1	
Bank Hapoalim	3240	274	+0.8	
Bank Mizrahi	3240	200	+0.8	
Bank Leumi	22800	57	+0.5	
Bank Hapoalim	810	75		
<b>Financial Institutions</b>				
Bank Leumi	1480	416	+3.8	
Bank Hapoalim	717	2087	+3.8	
Bank Mizrahi	8930	115	+0.5	
Bank Leumi	3100	121	+6.5	
Bank Hapoalim	7260	2045	+9.5	
Bank Mizrahi	10400	87	+3.0	
<b>Insurance</b>				
Bank Leumi	1480	416	+3.8	
Bank Hapoalim	717	2087	+3.8	
Bank Mizrahi	8930	115	+0.5	
Bank Leumi	3100	121	+6.5	
Bank Hapoalim	7260	2045	+9.5	
Bank Mizrahi	10400	87	+3.0	
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>				
Bank Leumi	982	3783	+0.8	
Bank Hapoalim	29426	108	+10.0	
Bank Mizrahi	1470	1838		
Bank Leumi	2180	286	+1.8	
Bank Hapoalim	2590	213	+2.2	
Bank Mizrahi	22300	128	+0.7	
Bank Leumi	881	2720	+0.1	
<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>				
Bank Leumi	1350	4352	+2.3	
Bank Hapoalim	450	4848	+2.0	
Bank Mizrahi	48000	74	+0.4	
Bank Leumi	8530	220	+3.0	
Bank Hapoalim	5400	164		
Bank Mizrahi	8080	92	+1.2	
<b>Industrials</b>				
Bank Leumi	5620	40	+0.4	
Bank Hapoalim	16500	139		
Bank Mizrahi	752	2284		
Bank Leumi	4533	227	+1.0	

Devl. Mkt. Index	148.43	+0.78	
Mishkon r	3240	200	
Tefashot r	22800	57	+0.9
Meyar r	8160	75	-

Financial Institutions			
Agrie C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Cl. Lending 0.1	25940	18	+1.0

Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1460	416	+4.3
Phoenix 0.1 r	717	2087	-3.8
Kamishfarmer	6930	115	+0.5
Menorah 1 r	3100	212	+6.8
Sahar r	2340	2045	+9.8
Zion Hold. 1	10400	87	+3.0

Trade & Services			
Melz Extra	982	3763	+10.0
Lightwave	29426	108	+10.0
Cold Storage	1470	1838	-
Dan Hotels	2180	286	-1.8
Yarden Hotel	2590	213	-2.2
Ilmor 1	22300	128	+0.7
Ilmor 1	881	2720	+0.1

22 Shares			
Morning			
Name	Price	Turnover	% change
First International	6883	4020	+0.5
Haseemir	395	28250	+0.8
Supersol 8	14331	300	-0.3
Dolet 1	11332	400	+0.3
Prop. & Bldg.	5778	2540	
ILDC	86148	20	+0.5
Isro	4888	70	
Clare	757	8600	
Elita	no trading		
Delta G1	18133	590	+0.5
Under 0.1	10400	120	+0.8
Under 0.5	no trading		
Agan	18137	180	+0.5
Teva 1	12880	260	+0.5
Central Trade	12715	25	+0.5
Elrom	6070	500	+1.3
Export Invest	15213	100	+1.8
Clare 1.0	1356	1000	+0.5
Under 0.5	no trading		
Per Inv.	3379	1040	
Per Oil Expl.	36709	20	
Afternoon			
Name	Price	Turnover	% change
First International	6883	407	+0.5
Haseemir	395	4894	+0.8
Supersol 8	14331	82	-0.3
Dolet 1	11332	244	+0.3
Prop. & Bldg.	5778	1768	
ILDC	86148	380	+0.5
Isro	4888	405	-1.3
Clare	757	3150	
Elita	no trading		
Delta G1	18133	148	+0.5
Under 0.1	10400	120	+0.8
Under 0.5	no trading		
Agan	18137	180	+0.5
Teva 1	12880	260	+0.5
Central Trade	12715	25	+0.5
Elrom	6070	500	+1.3
Export Invest	15213	100	+1.8
Clare 1.0	1356	1000	+0.5
Under 0.5	no trading		
Per Inv.	3379	1040	
Per Oil Expl.	36709	20	



